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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

The Week's Respite

The Present Demand

¶ **A week of comparative** calm follows a week in which the world seemed rolling along the edge of an abyss. The week now in review seems to indicate that mankind, a bit appalled by its own lack of equipoise, is waking up to takes its own more "realistic" view of world conditions, and in so doing reverse the threats of war hanging over world consciousness and uphold the sometimes unseen fact of war's futility. This attitude finds its way into diplomatic centers; it echoes from pulpits; it stimulates the renewed activities of peace organizations and peaceward thinking individuals. It is a cooling hand on the world's heated brow, but, as more than one modern seer is pointing out, its consummation demands more than mere lip service. War is not necessary but mental alertness to the behests of peace is imperative to demonstrate this fact.

* * *

The Washington Week

¶ **Democracy claimed** its own in the week's events, as President Roosevelt from Warm Springs, Ga., offered America as an asylum for minorities oppressed by dictatorships abroad. No liberalization of the immigration quotas is envisaged but it is planned to extend special sympathy to those who would carry their quest for liberty to the United States. While American democracy demonstrated it was enough of a going concern to absorb the bereft of other lands it had its problems at home.

The first chapter of the TVA controversy was liquidated by Presidential action in discharging Dr. Arthur E. Morgan as chairman and member of the Tennessee authority. The President asserted that proper administrative policy demanded that defiance of executive authority should not go unpunished. He left it to Congress to make any further investigation it desired. Thus TVA generates other things besides power, for Congress has already voted a joint inquiry.

A new crisis occurred in the unhappy Bituminous Coal Commission, which has been harassed by patronage, inadequate information and the sheer complexities of price schedules. The President received the resignation of the Commission's chairman, Charles F. Hosford, Jr., and promptly appointed Percy Tetlow to succeed him.

It is hoped that a situation of immense concern to the Pacific Northwest has been liquidated by Japanese assurance that it would restrain Nipponese vessels from fishing in Alaskan waters. It is undoubtedly hoped that Japan will prove equally compliant in meeting the American request for $2,214,000 as damages in the sinking of the Panay.

The United States Senate prepared its closing arguments on the Government Reorganization bill, which comes up for final vote, probably Monday. In the meantime the bills, both House and Senate, are in such a tangle that it is sensible to believe that the first reorganization job is in respect to the reorganization bills themselves.

* * *

International Relations

¶ **If the results** of the present week end are as pacific as those of the last, the world may well breathe a sigh of relief and feel confident that a respite is at hand in which to build dikes against the tide of war. One packed among his week-end problems on March 18, the threat of a Polish-Lithuanian conflict, of a massing of German influence in Czechoslovakia, of Italo-British conversations still in a nebulous state, and of a Russia still scarlet from its latest political purge, seeking an anti-authoritarian line-up as dangerous to democracy as is European dictatorship. But by Monday Poland and Lithuania had begun to patch up their differences; Italo-British accord was finding favorable auguries; and Russia's program of "co-operation" was uncovered as a round-up of Russian employees of foreign concerns followed the recent purge.

Monday

¶ **In Monday's news,** too, America appeared to be taking a more sympathetic view toward European problems. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, appalled by the bombings of Barcelona and the casualties among non-combatants issued a vigorous denunciation of the methods of warfare employed by Insurgent aircraft. Although the United States was not able to take a direct diplomatic hand it lost no time in expressing extreme repugnance of the methods adopted in the Spanish conflict. Simultaneously 61 Bishops of the Methodist and Protestant-Episcopal churches in 36 states appealed to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States to "bring the might of your influence to bear on Gen. Francisco Franco" to halt bombings of civilians. Likewise on Monday the Czech government speeded its year-old plan of extending German participation in public offices. The British Cabinet in the light of week-end developments went to work on its foreign policy in an endeavor to

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Legion Takes Up Battle For 'Jobs After Forty'

World War Veterans Mostly That Age Put Political Power Back of Legislative Move to Make Government Tenure More Secure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—This week in Congress marked a new stage in the drive to banish the outworn business slogan "too old at forty." Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California introduced a bill which, so far as the 1,000,000 or so federal employees go, would banish unfair discrimination against workers on the basis of age, and make occupation or employment a simple question of ability.

In introducing his resolution, Mr. Voorhis not only strongly backed the proposal but offered supporting material from the new group, the "Forty Onward League" of Los Angeles, of which Leo A. Steedle is chairman, designed to protect the interests of workers over 40 and to open the doors of opportunity for the middle-aged.

Describing the purposes of the Forty Onward League, Mr. Steedle said the matter had suddenly become politically interesting through the maturity of members of the American Legion, a highly articulate pressure group. The war ended 20 years ago at a time when many soldiers were around 20.

"Suddenly, the American Legion has become painfully conscious of the predicament of thousands of these veterans. They are now too old. They are 40. They will not be given employment."

Mr. Voorhis and the League propose a campaign to change the attitude of business and to overcome existing industrial requirements against the "over-40 group."

Mr. Voorhis personally supports a proposal for a universal federal pension law for all those over 60.

"All of us know that all over the Nation men past 40 are finding it almost impossible, once they have become unemployed, to get back into private industry again," Mr. Voorhis said. "It is not necessary here to go into all the reasons given for this. Suffice it to say it is fundamentally due to the fact that the consuming power of our people is so deficient that industry can produce enough to satisfy the effective demand if it uses only the youngest, most vigorous, and supposedly fastest workers."

The Voorhis bill requires in part that "no person shall be excluded from employment" in Government service "by virtue of his having attained an age beyond any fixed maximum, nor shall he be denied equal consideration with all applicants by reason of prejudice to his age."

Japan Assumes Full Control Of Empire's Power Industry

The News

TOKYO, March 26 (AP)—Japan took a long stride toward a dictatorial government today as Parliament passed a measure placing the Nation's entire electric power industry in the hands of the Government.

Passage culminated 36 hours of continuous debate which, at times, exploded into acrimonious exchanges and scuffling on the floor of the Diet.

The two Houses of Parliament were deadlocked over the electric power bill Friday as adjournment neared, but passage was facilitated by an extra day's grace which Emperor Hirohito granted in an imperial rescript, bound in purple silk.

Under a Government threat to dissolve Parliament if the measure failed, the Diet gave a joint committee of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives final decision on the bill.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A controversy has been raging for months over a proposal to establish a far-reaching measure of State control over the electrical power industry of Japan. Debates on the bill embodying this proposal in the Diet have been sharp and the Government has encountered a mood of opposition and criticism which is in contrast to the docility with which most of its war measures have been accepted.

This is because important vested interests are adversely affected by a measure which will limit freedom of private initiative in the power industry. Executives of leading power companies and private business men in general are against the bill. On the other hand, the measure is supported by the Cabinet and enjoys the potent support of the Army, voiced by War Minister Gen. Gen Sugiyama, who told the Diet:

"I think there would be some impairment of the national defense plans if the electric-power industry should remain in its present state. The Army is anxious to promote the munitions industry, increase production and preserve coal resources at home. We are most anxious that the power bill be passed and are confident that it will be."

Storm of Applause

This declaration evoked a storm of applause from the Deputies who favor the bill, while its opponents looked dismayed. As against the weighty support of the War Minister may be set the gloomy predictions of power company executives that the domestic efficiency and foreign credit of the enterprises will be impaired by turning over wide

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'Course Is Set; No Surrender,' Hitler Warns

Austrian Coup Shows the World Reich in Earnest, Reichführer Says

Koenigsberg Visit

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, March 26 (AP)—The world stood warned today that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had set his course and nothing could induce him to leave his chosen path.

The German Chancellor launched his nationwide plebiscite tour in this far eastern corner of Greater Germany with the firm-voiced assertion:

"This I swear, and so do all of us: what we once possess we will never under any circumstances surrender," the Reichsführer assured some 15,000 cheering East Prussians.

This was the meaning of the swift military occupation of Austria, he said.

Troops Not Needed

He explained many troops were not needed there, as the joyous welcome German soldiers received from Austrians showed.

His compelling reason for ordering such large-scale military action was:

"I wanted to show the world we were acting in deadly earnest.

"I wanted to show the world that this problem admits of no further discussion.

"I have read the argument that Anschluss (union) could have been made more pacifically—that the world was ready to negotiate, et cetera. We know that sort of argument.

"The time came when before God and the Nation I had to make a decision."

Herr Hitler came here by airplane for the speech, the first in his series of 14 talks to be made prior to the voting on April 10 on the issue of Austro-German union and election of a new Reichstag.

It was his first visit here in two years and he received an ovation.

Field Marshal Herman Göring, Herr Hitler's right-hand man, meanwhile was sailing down the Danube to speak in Vienna.

No Hint of Plan

The Reichsführer, creator of the Greater Germany, dropped no hint as to where he planned his next move.

Many followers in this region, however, saw hopeful significance in the fact he voiced strong faith in direct action in this Baltic City which is midway between the Free City of Danzig and Memel, formerly German but now Lithuanian.

Herr Hitler did not specifically mention Danzig or Memel or the German minority in Czechoslovakia.

But he emphatically declared that when decisions affecting the destinies of German populations were to be made, they would be made by Germany without asking the permission of anyone.

"If the world is deaf to all pleas for justice," he exclaimed, "then

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Play at Music Educators Conference

Trombone Quartet of the Proviso, Illinois, High School

Mark McDunn — James Cleland — Bruce Scidmore — Elmer Kern

New Deal Is Largely Blamed As Being Drag on Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—A generally critical attitude toward Administration policies marked the all-day semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science yesterday, when speakers from many different walks of life contributed to a symposium on the essentials for sustained recovery.

In the morning session the audience's partisanship asserted itself in the forum on the impact of reform upon recovery. Two professors and an Administration economist had dealt with specific problems in industry. The speeches had singularly little to do with the subject of the forum. Accordingly, when William W. Cumberland, an economist in business, chided the speakers for neglecting to keep to the subject, he was roundly applauded. It was quickly evident where the sympathies of the audience lay.

Prof. I. L. Sharfman, Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan, had pleaded that the railroads had to be put "through the wringer." Otherwise, said he, public ownership was unavoidable. No greater theoretical authority on railroads exists than Professor Sharfman. He has written the standard text in several volumes on the I. C. C. but Mr. Cumberland is a practical man, one, moreover, who has been intimately concerned with railroad management, and he sharply criticized the wringer theory on the grounds that it was one-sided.

Sacrifices Also for Labor

Putting the railroads through the wringer means the writing down of capital. Mr. Cumberland suggested that labor, too, should make sacrifices, and he gave several illustrations of the resistance of labor to contemplated economies in rail operation. One concerned a proposed substitution of a diesel power single coach for a non-paying train service on a spur line. Labor insisted that the single coach should retain the labor complement of the original train. For labor's intransigence Mr. Cumberland regarded the Administration's labor policies as largely responsible.

Dr. Leo Wolman, who presided at the morning session, had difficulty in restraining would-be speakers among the 500 participants from adding their own criticisms of the Sharfman exposition. He allowed a few comments only. Some of them were quite constructive, one offering the suggestion that labor should be paid dismissal compensation of two years' wages whenever technological changes would dispense with labor. In this manner, argued the speaker, labor would be recompensed without adding to the cost rigidities of rail operation which are not only bankrupting the system but depriving railroad equipment makers of jobs.

A luncheon discussion witnessed a contrast in style and argument between Donald R. Richberg, former administrator of the NRA, and Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina.

No Retreat for Richberg

From Mr. Richberg came his oft-repeated conviction that a recovery cannot be sustained without the voluntary sacrifice of some of the individual liberties hitherto enjoyed, in order to maintain a necessary co-operation for the common good. The man who invented the phrase "reconstructed capitalism" as the need of the times sounded no retreat from reform, but he eschewed concrete issues, preferring to discourse philosophically upon the human requirements of a better social order.

Senator Bailey, however, lashed into virtually all the measures known generically as the New Deal, illustrating the schism, apparently beyond repair, between New Deal Democrats and the Southern Democrats. His trenchant and aphoristic defense of the liberal credo was cheered to the echo.

Though the speakers represented different modes of economic thought, nevertheless they joined forces in their faith in the American system and in the ability of a free people to pull out of their economic difficulties. Faith precedes and commands co-operation, and it is only when co-operation is present in a community that progress is possible.

Youngsters Help Observe Century Of School Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26—Celebrating the introduction of music teaching in American public schools just 100 years ago, the Music Educators National Conference has brought here for next week white-trousered high school bands, choral societies of girls in uniform gowns, a capella choirs from all parts of the country to demonstrate what the youngsters have learned in schools about tooting trombones, stringing violins, and singing in choruses.

The week's festivities and continuous sessions of music demonstrations are not only a tribute to the steady growth of music education in the American public schools but it also commemorates the establishment of the first public school in St. Louis just 100 years ago.

The gradual development of public school music has reached a point now where almost every boy and girl has a chance to enrich his own life by learning how to sing or to play a musical instrument, according to Clifford V. Buttelman, executive secretary of the Music Educators National Conference. The next step is to induce communities to encourage these music-loving people leaving high schools to continue their bands, orchestras, and choirs as a permanent activity in the life of the town, he said.

Has Come Long Way

Music education has come a long way since that day in 1838, when Lowell Mason was installed as a paid music teacher in a Boston public school, it was pointed out. Even before this, he had taught children music and as far back as 1831 in the Park Street Church, Boston, he had led a chorus of children in the first public performance of singing "America," whose verses had only lately been written.

Within the last 15 years music has made great strides in high schools as well as elementary schools with the introduction of orchestras, bands and instrumental class instruction.

Almost every progressive high school in the country today has some kind of a band or orchestra, it was reported. Some of these have become very professional made up of youngsters who started down in the grades to learn note reading and to toot a horn a little.

With all of this sweep of educa-

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Peace Groups Show Trend To Joint Action

Economic Co-operation to Remove Dangers of War Is Indorsed

Stand Is Studied

Weakening of Traditional Isolation Doctrine Indicated by Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Representatives of 42 American peace organizations assembled here for the Conference on World Economic Co-operation went on record today in unanimous favor of a sweeping program of world economic action designed to remove the fundamental cause of political tension and the danger of war.

Giving Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, strong support for his trade treaty policies, the group went on to recommend early settlement of the war debt issue by executive initiative of President Roosevelt, expansion of the international monetary stabilization system agreement in which the United States is now participating actively, and early negotiations towards achieving the world "pact of economic collaboration" which was set as the ultimate objective of economic appeasement in the recent report by Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, to the British and French Governments.

But the group of over 200 delegates of individual peace organizations and representatives of labor, business and consumer interests, found itself blocked by serious differences of opinion when it attempted to move beyond the field of economic co-operation into the subject of political co-operation.

To Present Both Sides

At this point the sharp cleavage which exists between the proponents of American participation in collective security and those who support rigid application and enforcement of the Neutrality Act made unanimity impossible. The issue was finally compromised by an agreement to incorporate in the official report of the Conference statements reflecting the views of both major groups and thus to present to the country at large both sides of this issue without commitment by the Conference here.

This question, which was formally settled by the Conference in plenary session this morning, was threshed out in a long special session yesterday when all points of view were heard and the Conference refused, by a narrow margin of 101 votes to 96 votes, to delete a pro-collective action section prepared for the Conference by a committee of 30 experts.

Neutrality Act

The action of the group, although in no way committing the separate peace organizations represented at the Conference, was a surprise to observers and to leaders in the Conference because of the strength of collective action sentiment it disclosed.

The type of isolation represented by the Neutrality Act has for some time been accepted as the predominant doctrine in the ranks of the peace movement. The opposing group, represented most actively in the movement by the League of Nations Association, has apparently been greatly strengthened of late, if the vote is any indication.

More than anything else the issue was whether the Conference should go on record as favoring a modification of the Neutrality Act which would make it possible for the United States to co-operate with other countries in applying sanctions against aggressors.

Representatives of the State Department watched the debate on this issue, which they face daily in one form or another, with great interest—and the vote with even more. The inital reaction was that presumably there is a detectable swing away from isolationism. It is of course recognized that the collective action point of view would undoubtedly be proportionately stronger in such a group as that assembled here, than it would be with American public opinion in general.

Swing to Collective Action

Nevertheless by making proper allowances the opinion of the group can be used as a straw in the wind, and as such seemed to point to a swing in the direction of collective action as opposed to rigid and un-

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Intimate Message From Washington

President's Belief That Majority of Correspondents Approve New Deal, Says One, Is Mostly Wishful Thinking

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 26

In Liberty Magazine, of March 26, President Roosevelt wrote:

"The great majority of newspaper correspondents who cover the White House are personally friendly to the Administration, and in general approve its objectives, most of its methods, and the legislation adopted to accomplish its goal."

The President would have great difficulty in proving his statement. There has never been any fully representative poll of these newspapermen, as far as this correspondent is aware. The only real poll of which we are aware, taken by Leo C. Roston, for his book The Washington Correspondents, showed in early 1936 that 63.5 per cent of 85 selected correspondents, were for Roosevelt, and 30.5 per cent for a then unknown Republican candidate. That was before the Supreme Court fight, in relatively palmy New Deal days. We must assume that Mr. Roosevelt cannot base his assertion on the approving smiles, laughs, and remarks he gets from the correspondents who stand in front row at his press conferences. He would not be so naïve as that: he must know there is a back row, too. Evidently he founds his claim on what he gathers from talks with a few of the newspapermen, and from what Stephen T. Early, his press secretary tells him. Possibly he was thinking of the eight or 10 men who are permanently assigned to the President and follow him on his travels, in which case his statement has no significance.

But taking the statement at its full and apparent meaning, and speaking as one who attends Mr. Early's press conference daily and the President's twice a week, this writer would say that the estimate is seriously in error. Not to fall into the President's mistake, this correspondent would confess that he doesn't know what the inmost political views of many of his colleagues may be. But on the basis of a great deal more intimate contact than is enjoyed either by the President or his secretary, he would say that the newspapermen referred to fall into rather evenly balanced categories.

Some Sympathy, Much Skepticism

There is a good deal of progressivism among them—real sympathy with the New Deal. But there is also a good deal of weather-beaten skepticism, and a fair amount of conservatism. In short, the political views of the newspapermen who cover the White House aren't so very different from what you would find in any other unusually well informed group.

The President also writes:

"I know that a number of the newspaper correspondents who write so-called 'unfriendly' articles are not personally opposed to the things they write about. I think that the first part of this anomaly can be explained by the fact that many hostile newspaper owners require their Washington correspondents to give their news dispatches a critical or unfriendly touch; and the second part by the fact that correspondents themselves have such intimate contact with the day-by-day administration of affairs and with the views of those who make policy, that they have come to approve the objectives and not to share personally the opposition displayed by their papers."

The latter part of this statement—as we have seen—is open to real question, and as one of the men under discussion, this writer thinks it is materially exaggerated, and that the newspapermen and women are instead a definitely divided cross-section of informed opinion.

There is more accuracy in the first part of the claim. Newspapers are of differing political complexions. A large number of the metropolitan and leading regional newspapers are against the New Deal. That is their privilege. Newspapers have always been permitted to have political views, and on the whole they have been getting less opinionated down the decades.

Oh Yes, It Can Be Done

But the trouble is with the introduction of partisanship into the news columns. Not all Anti-New Deal newspapers do this. Yet, without being flagrantly partisan, it is always possible to play up the stories on one side of the fence, and to play down those on the other. It is always possible for reporters to dig out critical stories, instead of laudatory ones—on the whole they are more "newsy" that way.

And at the worst extreme, there are newspapers which violate all rules of fairness and objectivity, "slanting" news stories day in and day out. It is of these that the President is speaking. Some of them make positive demands of their Washington correspondents. In other cases, the correspondents themselves see what is expected of them without orders, or else assume that they are pleasing their employers by writing critical material.

Of course, newspapers which "slant" the news are damaging themselves more than they are their political opponent. A popular distrust in their accuracy grows up. Readers turn to the radio, which may not be without its own type of distortions. A return to absolute objectivity in news columns would be the best thing newspapers could do to rehabilitate their position against modern competitions and stresses—could be the greatest bulwark of a free press.

But Mr. Roosevelt's first claim—that he has the support of the great majority of the Washington Corps—does the press no good at all. It fits in with a misconception against which this bureau has struggled for five years. Almost weekly we are asked: "Are the newspapermen still as much for Roosevelt as they used to be?" The answer is that the question is irrelevant: the great bulk of newsmen here have taken Roosevelt as a big news story, and their personal views are of no importance whatever if the reporters are worth their salt—and we think they are.

Puffing Dragons In Australia Win Civilian Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Recent reports that dragons had driven a movie expedition out of the island of Komodo in the Dutch East Indies caused a good deal of interest throughout Australia, which also has its "dragons." According to Mrs. Ernestine Hill, an eminent traveler, these great lizards are to be found in the north, northwest and center of the Australian continent in an area of 1,000,000 square miles. Every settler knows the "perenti" goanna (perversion of iguana), or the sjonba, as they are called in one part of the country, but the general description of the giant monitor lizard may be applied.

These goannas, measuring about seven feet in length, rise suddenly out of the sand, says Mrs. Hill, with prehistoric appearance, hissing and blowing, and behaving with valorous audacity. Then they turn tail and race to safety. People of the "outback" greet them with affection. There are old miners and drovers who tell of these "dragons" having once measured from 12 to 15 feet; indeed, there are specimens on view of even 20 feet But that seems to have been before Australia was civilized.

The modern variety of the "dragon" has a sleek and scaly coat, patterned like a Wilton carpet, says Mrs. Hill. This coat is usually olive brown, deepening to browny-black, with yellowish spots, lighting to a whitish lizard color underneath. The throat is a bright yellow having a network of black lines and in menacing moments is puffed like that of an adder.

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Skyscraper Era Declared Over; Age of Moderation Is Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—No more skyscrapers! The day of cloud-hidden office buildings in the United States is over, in the judgment of the American Society of Planning Officials. When new business buildings spring up in the future, the Society expects them to be of moderate height, and not copies of the Empire State Building.

In short, the Great Skyscraper Age ended in 1929, according to the planners.

But this is not pessimism on their part. They welcome the fulfillment of their predictions. People greatly overdid the skyscraper idea, they believe. Many that were built weren't needed; they were monuments to civic pride, or to a family name, or simply an effort to make land pay a bigger return, says Walter H. Blucher, executive director of the Society. And there is no indication in his opinion that a new demand for 40- or 50-story buildings will arise.

In the first place, competition in the erection of lofty business structures led to an over-supply of office space, he said. At the present time, few skyscrapers are fully occupied, he believes.

Secondly, there is now a trend away from the center of the cities in such municipalities as New York, Chicago and Cleveland. People are moving to the suburbs, and stores are following them, setting up branches.

Thirdly, population trends as pointed by the birth rate indicate that the numbers of people in the cities will not go on increasing, but that a time will come when populations will be fairly stable. Cities won't have sudden spurts of growth as in the past, the Planning Officials say, but will expand at gentler rates. All these factors, they say, are likely to discourage skyscraper building.

And then there appear to be certain changes in the national mood which would tend to check the movement for more and taller skyscrapers. The swashbuckling temper of the booming '20s has passed. No longer does every city want to look like New York, nor do successful industrialists want to put up lofty structures with their names upon them, as family monuments. This change will tend to keep building heights down, say the planners.

Moreover, a vicious circle appears broken. When one person or company erected a skyscraper, it tended to raise property values in the adjacent area and this compelled owners of the appreciated land to erect tall buildings to get their money's worth out of their holdings. And so there were more and more cloud-touching towers. But once deflation of real estate values set in, this circle was broken, said Mr. Blucher.

Now planners have their eyes on the peripheries of cities, hoping to bring about more orderly and practical development of outskirts and suburbs to which people are moving. Providing houses and extending public utilities to these areas is a new problem, they say.

In the Boston Section:

Hurley budget clipped nearly $1,000,000.

Flood compact passed; to be reconsidered.

Pinanski scores Communism and Fascism.

Enfield has Farewell Party; now moving.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Rockefeller Report Assails New Barriers to Knowledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—New international barriers which have arisen to hamper the advancement of knowledge are deplored by Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, in his annual report for 1937, made public here yesterday. Dr. Fosdick saw no early dimunition of such obstacles to civilization, but indicated rather that they were increasing.

"In some fields it is now profitless to go where we formerly went," he says. "We find ourselves stopped at some frontiers, not because the frontiers have any greater geographical significance than they had a few years ago, but because behind them the search for truth by eager and skeptical minds has been made impossible."

From the start of its activities a quarter of a century ago, he stressed, the Rockefeller Foundation had been guided by the objective written into its charter—"The well-being of mankind throughout the world." Trustees of the institution, according to Dr. Fosdick, followed this rule faithfully in administering the vast sums entrusted to them by the Rockefeller family without consideration for flags, political doctrines, creeds or sects.

Difficulties Increasing

"This ideal which for more than two decades the Rockefeller Foundation has consistently attempted to follow has in recent years encountered serious difficulties," the report continues. "These difficulties are increasing."

The twentieth century was challenged, Dr. Fosdick emphasizes, with the "conception of civilization as a co-operative achievement and with the ideal of intellectual capital as an international possession."

"Objective scholarship is possible only where thought is free, and freedom can exist only where there is tolerance, only where there are no 'Keep Out' signs against the inquisitive and questioning mind," he said. "Disinterested research cannot survive in an atmosphere of compulsion and repression. It withers under the efforts of governments to impose uniform ideologies and to circumscribe in the interests of a dominant regime the area of intellectual liberty.

"Particularly in the broad range of subjects covered by the social sciences, and in the humanities as well, the world has recently witnessed in several countries the progressive disintegration of creative scholarship."

Dr. Fosdick denied, however, that knowledge could be "nationalized." No successful embargoes could be maintained against the import or export of ideas, he said.

During 1937 the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated a total sum in excess of $9,500,000. Of this amount, $2,400,000 was given to the medical sciences, $2,200,000 for public health, $2,000,000 to the social sciences, $1,100,000 to the natural sciences, $800,000 to the humanities, and $4,000 for rural reconstruction in China. In carrying out the program in 1937, the institution operated in 52 different countries, from Norway to the Fiji Islands.

The value of the principal fund remaining on Dec. 31, 1937, was $150,259,942, Dr. Fosdick reported.

Purpose of Grants

Since 1929, when the social sciences were included within the Foundation's program, nearly $30,000,000 has been expended in that field, according to the report. The 1937 grants were devoted in part for the promotion of research in social security, international relations and public administration, and in part for less specialized work in the general field.

Dr. Fosdick saw new horizons for culture, stressing a shift from society in which culture was only for the few to one in which it is available to many.

"From being aristocratic and exclusive, culture is becoming democratic and inclusive," he continued. "The conquest of illiteracy, the development of school facilities, the rise of public libraries and museums, the flood of books, the invention of the radio and moving picture, the surge of new ideas—and, above all, perhaps the extension of leisure, once the privilege of the few—are giving culture in our age a broader base than earlier generations have known.

"The utilitarian emphasis which supposedly dominates the twentieth century is by no means the sole emphasis of our time. New interests are in the making—an adventurous reaching out for a fuller life by thousands to whom non-utilitarian values have hitherto been inaccessible."

Boundary Bill for Navajos Urged as Aid to New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Just as the Arizona Navajo boundary bill of 1933 brought the Navajos of that State within the reservation and able to have their herds graze on the tribal lands without hindrance," said Oliver La Farge, "so now we are working to get this Congress to pass a New Mexico Navajo boundary bill. This, he declared, will bring the Navajos of New Mexico, who are outside the reservation, within its limit, and so will eliminate the problem of the absentee stock barons, whose herds overrun New Mexico's grazing lands to the detriment of both Indians and small white homesteaders.

As President of the American Association of Indian Affairs, Mr. La Farge is giving much time to the problems of the Navajos, whose reservation extends from Arizona into New Mexico, and the Association's field representatives in the Southwest are focusing their efforts on such a bill.

"See what happened when the Arizona Navajo boundary bill was passed," continued Mr. La Farge. Indians and small white ranchers were both benefited. With those Navajos now living in a solid area under Government protection, the reservation range is for them only. After that bill was passed, he declared, a soil erosion plan was begun for the betterment of the herds and that the Navajos prospered. As the Navajos had money to spend, the merchants of Gallup, Winslow, and Flagstaff profited.

The same conditions which led to the passing of the Navajo bill exist today in New Mexico, he declared. The eastern Navajos are checkerboarded with small white ranchers, both Spanish and Anglo-Americans. Both these 9,000 Navajos and white ranchers run a few sheep, raise some corn and beans, get jobs when they can, provide a small but steady income for the merchants, which dwindles when they are hard up and increases when they are prosperous.

In the four northwest counties of New Mexico many of the Navajos are said to be on direct relief. Under the proposed New Mexico boundary bill, the State would give them a clear title to a solid block of land. Although $4,000 in land taxes would be lost, which seems to be the greatest objection to the bill, the Navajos would become an asset to the trading centers, it is argued.

Once let the Navajo New Mexico boundary line be settled, and a soil erosion program on an extensive scale would be begun, Mr. La Farge promised. It would not be long, he declared, before the now destitute Navajos would be self-supporting and riding into San Juan, Sandoval, Valencia and McKinley counties of New Mexico to make the storekeepers think an era of prosperity had come.

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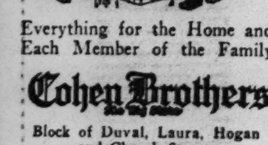

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Expert Opposes State Operation Of Coal Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 26—The proposal to turn Pennsylvania's anthracite fields over to the State or National Government as suggested by members of Gov. George H. Earle's Anthracite Commission would not work, according to Edgar G. Weimer of Harrisburg, consulting engineer and son of Peter L. Weimer, who figured prominently in the early days of the coal and iron industry in central Pennsylvania.

"If the mines now operating with their highly-trained forces are not able to find a market for their coal, what is to be done with the coal if mined by State or national operators?" asked Mr. Weimer at a meeting of the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania here yesterday. "Are the political mine operating experts going to teach the public to eat coal as a breakfast food, mix it with mayonnaise and create a fad for black diamond salad?"

Mr. Weimer's address was also an attack on the Loesch Act, which he asserted "compels coal companies to pay 80 per cent of the local taxes of towns, build all the roads and keep them in repair and build and maintain all the public buildings."

"It has been estimated," he declared, "that the coal companies in Schuylkill County buy their land over every 7½ years by the tax route. This may be forgotten history, but it is history that is adding to the cost of mining coal and the public has never been told much of anything about it. Jumping on the corporations no doubt brings more votes than would the giving of any small credit to them."

Reviewing the history of the hard coal industry in Pennsylvania and describing the earlier economic problems that beset the operators, Mr. Weimer held it was probably the lack of access to such early data or experience in the anthracite industry that made the report of the Governor's Anthracite Commission "so lacking in facts and useful or workable advice."

Hungary's Plan On Debts Wins A New Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Hungary's recent proposal for a settlement of its post-war Government debt to the United States on the basis of principal without interest is understood today to be receiving much more friendly consideration than was accorded it when initially made public.

It is learned in responsible quarters that both the State and Treasury Departments have submitted favorable reports on the proposal to President Roosevelt, and that the President, prior to departing for Warm Springs, referred copies of the reports to the appropriate committees of House and Senate.

Whether the Hungarian plan has any serious chance of surmounting congressional antipathy to any discussion of Government debt revision is highly debatable. The reaction of congressional leaders when the President first informed them of it was unpromising in the extreme.

However, the fact remains that despite the almost violent outburst of congressional opinion both State and Treasury Departments have examined the proposal in detail and found it deserving of sympathetic consideration. In other words, the proposal has cleared the first hurdle. This gives it more standing than it enjoyed before and improves its strength for the serious trial ahead when it is taken under consideration in Congress.

However, November elections are looming very prominently on the congressional horizon. There will undoubtedly be serious reluctance to raise a question such as war debts which has been proven in the past a delicate and oftime dangerous election-year subject.

Jersey Isle Adopts Conscription

ST. HELIER, Isle of Jersey, March 24 (AP)—The Legislature of this Channel Island, a remnant of the Dukedom of Normandy, today agreed to reinstitute conscription.

A committee was authorized to prepare legislation whereby all youths between ages of 16 and 18 will undergo 50 drill periods a year. Youths between 18 and 20 will have a year's preparatory training, also embracing 50 drill periods. The Island Government will bear the cost of training.

Jersey, 28,717 acres, population 50,455 in 1931, was brought to the English realm in 1066 by William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy. The British Crown is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor. Each of the Channel Islands has its own Legislature, called "the States."

For nearly two centuries before the World War every Jerseyite between the ages of 16 and 50 had to serve in the Royal Jersey Militia. After the War this was continued until 1929, when all previous service laws were repealed and a Volunteer Militia with a maximum enrollment of 260 was formed.

Two years ago a Legislative committee recommended conscription of youths between 16 and 18 if there were not enough volunteers to bring the militia's strength to 300.

Jersey is famous now chiefly for its cows and for its low income tax, which attracts many British residents.

Philadelphia Schools Reform Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—"Democratization in place of regimentation of the Philadelphia school system" is the aim of a campaign which has been undertaken as a result of a Works Survey report which protested against existing regimentation.

The Acting Superintendent of Philadelphia schools, Dr. Louis Nusbaum, is leading the move for greater "democratization" of the system by holding meetings between superintendents, principals, and teachers with the aim of increasing teacher participation in school administration and achieving for pupils greater freedom of thought and action.

More State Forests For Pennsylvania?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—More State forests, and expansion of the Forestry Department at Pennsylvania State College into a combined School of Forestry and Conservation, were among the objectives of a five-year program approved by the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association at a special meeting held in Philadelphia.

Among other objectives were: State-wide celebration annually of a "Conservation Week"; added State funds for fire protection and Federal funds for forest investigations; and civil service standing for employees of the State Department of Forests and Waters.

She Cleans London Offices

Drawn by John A. May

The "Charlady"

'The Charlady' Is a Title

A Londoner's Sketchbook XX

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Her portrait has been painted time and again, even by Royal Academicians; humorous artists and writers have often drawn upon her fund of wit; editors have sounded her opinion on political events. She is a remarkable person.

The London Charlady, for that is her title, is a friend to all. Ask any Londoner. She helps to clean London offices, the less modern apartment blocks, and those London homes which have no domestic staff. But the charlady does not come as a servant. She comes "to oblige."

True, for "obliging" she gets paid, usually at the rate of about a shilling an hour. But the charlady is an independent person and she likes others to know it.

If the charlady does not speak of "going to oblige for someone," she usually talks of going "to do for someone," a phrase which has led some of the younger generation of Londoners to nickname her the "Dooferus."

But the charlady is not so keen on this title. She feels, perhaps rightly, that is not quite serious enough. For the charlady is a serious person at heart, even though she usually wears a smile. She likes to talk politics. In fact she is a very keen politician, and the fact that she often obliges at several houses in a day enables her to balance what "Mrs. Smith said" against the statements of Mrs. Jones. Which she does. She is usually conservative in her politics.

The charlady has a quite distinct costume. She usually wears voluminous black skirts and a shawl. More often than not she wears a man's cap on her head.

Those who get up very early (about 5 a. m.) and go to the historic City of London, center of commerce in the capital, will see many hundreds of charladies flocking down the dim deserted streets, buckets and brushes in their hands, off to clean the offices. It is an amazing sight. Before the staffs come at nine the charladies have finished and are gone.

The charladies who work at offices do not as a rule do "private" work. But the free-lances often manage to oblige for quite a number of people in a day. They have, too, an enviable reputation for good work. And for honesty. The writer's charlady for three years was completely unknown to him. She was recommended. A key was left outside the door. She came, she swept, she departed. Sometimes she even did the shopping.

She was a charlady. And she came, you see, to oblige.

J. A. M.

'Unveil Falsity of Dictators'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Members and friends of the University of California in their week-long celebration of Charter Day heard Sir Arthur Salter, M. P., who introduced himself as an "intellectual liberal," declare in keynote addresses that the Statewide institution is "70 years young" in its long-range assignment to help the world embrace democracy and in its immediate chore to unmask dictatorships' false attractions to youth.

Sir Arthur deplored the attraction toward self-sacrifice, saying that "dictatorships abuse one of the best elements in human nature when they demand self-sacrifice for a 'worthy cause.'"

In defending democracy, he held it is unfair to accuse a democracy of inefficiency and corruption merely because "its scandals are so widely publicized." He said there are certainly as many in dictatorships, but that "only democracies wash their linen in public. It is far better to wash it, however, than not to wash it, and we wash it clean," he said.

Sir Arthur urged democracies to dwell on what they have in common, rather than to seek out "those points over which we quarrel."

As oustanding contributions to world democracy he listed the United States "federalism" under the Constitution, the English parliamentary system, France's "critical intelligence," which he says is being tested to the utmost in the present series of cabinet crises which could lead to another dictatorship, and the "middle way" devised by the Scandinavian countries for finances, particularly, and for reconciliation between majorities and minorities generally.

Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California, whose address at the local banquet preceded that of Sir Arthur, took a stand for the present liberal arts college as "the common denominator, as the fundamental training, not how to get rich, but how to lead a life without such riches."

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 26

President:

Signed bill increasing powers of Federal Trade Commission over misleading advertising.

Removed Dr. Arthur E. Morgan as Chairman and member of TVA.

Reappointed Nellie T. Ross as Director of the Mint.

Received resignation of Charles F. Hosford, Jr., as Chairman of Bituminous Coal Commission.

Proclaimed April 13 as Jefferson Day.

Left for 10-day vacation at Warm Springs, Ga.

Senate:

Approved joint congressional investigation of TVA.

Passed bill providing punishment of persons transporting stolen animals across state lines.

Passed bill establishing mortgage insurance fund for construction and reconstruction of commercial boats.

Completed action on $1,403,683,000 Treasury-Post Office supply bill.

Authorized interstate compact for Connecticut River flood control.

House:

Authorized by 292-100 vote, $1,121,000,000 expansion in Navy.

Passed bill extending pensions to 5,000 widows and orphans of veterans.

Passed resolution for Federal Trade Commission inquiry into manufacturer-dealer relations in auto industry.

Voted $50,000 to U. S. Constitutional Sesquicentennial Commission.

Authorized erection in the District of Columbia of memorial to Marconi.

Completed congressional action on authorization for interstate compact to control floods of Red River.

Departments:

State Department appealed to 21 countries for co-operation in financing emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany.

Asked $2,214,000 in damages from Japan in connection with sinking of Panay.

Percy Tetlow chosen Chairman of Coal Commission.

N. Y. Relief Costs Mount; Higher Taxes?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26 — As in 1933, Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia's pay-as-you-go $80,000,000 unemployment relief financing program for New York City that now requires the stimulus of $21,000,000 in new revenue again is facing the hurdles of political bickering and a conservative business viewpoint that complement each other in refuting the Mayor's assertion that an emergency exists.

A four-hour public hearing at City Hall yesterday under the Democratic-controlled temporary Finance Committee of the City Council left the whole problem in abeyance, with no likelihood in sight that the Mayoral plea for implementing action to his 1938 program for more relief taxes will be upheld at the next Councilmanic convening on Tuesday.

With Councilman Joseph E. Kinsley, Bronx Democrat and one of the most voluble Anti-Fusion foes the city machine has produced, holding the Committee's gavel, and Councilman Abner C. Surpless, Brooklyn, definitely joined with the Tammany bloc against the La Guardia projects, the organization was able to hoist its petard at the start. Whether it or Mr. La Guardia will be found fastened to it at the discussion wihch will be resumed Monday afternoon remains to be seen.

Emergency Questioned

Meanwhile, in the face of Board of Estimate action effecting a 10 per cent cut in local relief grants after the Legislature adjourned this month without enacting legislation to compensate for the $12,000,000 revenue it has subtracted from local income in this field, Mr. Kinsley was spokesman for the group that holds that no emergency exists and the Committee should not be rushed into passing the new taxes on cigarettes, meals, bar drinks, utility services and a reduction in the basic exemptions of the City business taxes.

If the Council approves these proposals from which the Mayor estimates the City will have a $9,500,000 yield, the Board of Estimate stands ready to rescind its cut at a special session on Wednesday. The new taxes will not, however, the Mayor has stressed, remove the necessity for mid-summer action, but he is hopeful that by then the Legislature will have recognized the exigency and convened in special session to increase State grants for relief or increase the City's tax powers.

Opposition Vocal

More than 500 objectors to the new proposals stormed the Councilmanic Committee session, and substitute suggestions abounded, most of them familiar enough, since the whole approach to the 1938 problem is reflecting that of 1934, when trade and commerce groups, taxpayers and minority groups likewise crowded City Hall to protest. Now, as then, the full emphasis of business was placed on broadening the tax base, effecting budget economies, and, in particular, fixing a tax on transit fares. Now, as then, there was the man who insisted that all taxes for relief could be eliminated if the Rockefeller Foundation was compelled to put up the money on the ground that it can find no way to spend its millions. Now, as then, there were the demands for an investigation of relief expenditures before any action was taken to fund this outlay.

The City could still borrow $150,000,000 with safety, it was asserted, and again it was urged that the solution lay in a Municipal lottery.

Possible Solutions

The New York Board of Trade argued at length for a broadening of the tax base, urging that the necessity in the situation was for a tax consciousness on the part of the masses of the people. The Merchants Association of New York held that instead of "crushing" business by the imposition of the proposed taxes, the problem should be solved by imposing a tax of 1 cent upon rapid transit fares, to yield $19,000,000.

A recommendation of such import that it had summoned the New York Clearing House Association into special session during the day was embodied in a proposal by Majority Leader B. Charney Vladeck, American Labor Party member, suggesting a .04 of 1 per cent tax on annual deposits in commercial banks. He was not permitted to explain to the Committee, however, Mr. Kinsley ruling that the Vladeck bill had not been introduced to the Council and therefore was not properly before the Committee.

The bankers sent no spokesmen to the hearing, deciding against a definite move until the tax proposal was formally put into a bill and introduced for consideration of the Council.

The hearing resumes Monday on Councilman Kinsley's note deploring the need for "rushing through" the tax bills; that there is "no emergency"; and that an investigation of New York City relief administration might well be a preliminary to action.

Such an investigation followed shortly on initiation of the 1934 La Guardia plan to fund relief out of current revenue when Tammany Hall, 63 strong, dominated the 65-member Board of Aldermen. It produced a City Residence Bill out of the indignation of the Democratic machine that Mayor La Guardia went outside the city limits to pick his Commissioner of Public Welfare, William H. Hodson, defying all political tradition here. However, it produced no evidence that altered the confidence of civic reform and social welfare groups in relief administration here.

Barton Proposes Group To List Useless Laws

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York proposed yesterday that Congress appoint a ten-man committee to ferret out useless, obsolete, and bad laws. He said 208,567 bills had been introduced in the last ten Congresses, 11,182 had become law, and only 140 had been repealed.

British and American Labor To Exchange Party Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26—Herbert S. Morrison, British Labor Party leader, sailed yesterday for an extensive tour of the United States on invitation of the American Labor Party. He will attend numerous conferences at which American labor leaders will inquire into the experience of the British labor movement in its political phases.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Goodwill negotiations between the politically organized United States and British labor movements—a newly-expanding phase of Anglo-American relations—will be initiated here on March 30 when Herbert S. Morrison, Member of Parliament, a leader of the British Labor Party, will arrive in the United States as the guest of the American Labor Party.

It will be Mr. Morrison's third visit to this country in recent years, but his first under auspices which find American labor a political entity which within two years has become a major factor in the elective affairs of America's greatest city and pivotal commonwealth. As chairman of the London County Council Mr. Morrison is head of that City's Government.

Alex Rose, state chairman of the host party, stressed that Mr. Morrison was being brought to the United States solely for "educational purposes," with no intention on either side to impose British labor policies upon the American movement. The aim of the visit, he said, was mutual exchange of information that should strengthen the bond of friendship which already exists between the two countries.

The same idea, he added, had motivated the yearly exchange of fraternal delegates between the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Union Congress for more than two decades of annual national conventions.

Exchange of Ideas Planned

This, however, will be the first effort to receive a fraternal delegate from the political wing of the British labor movement, but Mr. Rose envisoned that, as American labor's political activity extended itself, a similar pattern of exchange would be followed.

"So much is being said about the mutual bond and interests of these two great democracies of the world," he continued, "that we feel a strong spiritual bond also should be fostered between their labor movements.

"Mr. Morrison emphatically does not come to advise or influence us on policies. He knows that one of the reasons for the success of the British labor movement has been that it has molded its own policy and organization in the light of British political and constitutional conditions, without foreign interference.

"He will come to observe and learn in order to give his colleagues a picture of the new kind of political activity here. Also he will have an opportunity to give us a great many educational ideas. For instance, as actual Mayor of London and sponsor of its municipal housing, he is an expert on city affairs in which we are vitally interested.

"We regard the British Labor Party as our bigger brother, but the fact that it is the type of labor party we would like to have in the United States does not mean that we want to copy it. We understand that the labor party here will have to grow out of our own soil and adapt itself to the conditions in our own country.

"Nevertheless, the fact that many years ago British workers went into independent action and made a success of their movement, even to taking the reins of government in their hands for a time, is an inspiration to us.

"In our judgment Great Britain is held within the column of democratic countries largely by the fact that there is a British Labor Party, for labor is for peace, democracy, liberty and humanitarian ideals.

Strong Opponent of Fascism

"Herbert Morrison is one of the few outstanding persons in Europe today who presents a moral resistance against the march of Fascism in Europe, and we regard him as one of the forceful political labor leaders in the world. He has been able to create a synthesis between the idealist and the realist so as to conduct British labor affairs along lines that not only build for the future, but know how to accomplish things in the present."

In the eyes of American labor, Mr. Rose continued, Mr. Morrison ranks both as leader and educator whose "opinions provoke a great deal of educational curiosity." Out of his visit, he said, the party anticipates the shedding of additional light on the opinions of British labor in the present international crisis, on political developments in Europe in the contest between dictatorial regimes and democracies, and on the experiences which European countries have had and their record of past mistakes.

"He comes to us," he added, "able at once to chart and exemplify for us an inspirational example of a political movement by labor and the kind of statesmanship it can produce."

Plans for making a maximum use of Mr. Morrison's time and energies are rapidly accumulating. He will be interviewed over Radio Station WEVD on April 1, given a reception by the Labor Party the next day, taken before the New York City Council on April 5; he will broadcast over a national CBS network April 6 at 7:15 p. m., and over a NBC network on April 19 at 6:15 p. m. A trade union rally is scheduled at Chicago on April 8 and a visit to President Roosevelt at the White House sometime immediately thereafter.

U. S. Aids Frankfurter Kin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—In keeping with its promise to help the politically oppressed of other nations, the State Department, it is learned, has made a successful effort to secure freedom for the Austrian uncle of Dr. Felix Frankfurter, Harvard University professor, and New Deal mentor.

A cable announcing the release of Hofrat Frankfurter was received from Vienna yesterday.

Special attempts to assure the elder Frankfurter's safety were made by the United States Government presumably in recognition of the services his nephew has rendered in an advisory capacity to the Roosevelt Administration. Many of Dr. Frankfurter's students in the Harvard Law School have been placed in important "brain trust" positions and a number of them have served as secretaries to liberal Justices on the Supreme Court.

Action Stirs Debate

Meanwhile, Secretary Hull's proposal for an International Committee to remove political refugees from Austria and Germany and President Roosevelt's broadening of the welcome to oppressed minorities in all countries stirred up considerable debate here.

Presumably Mr. Roosevelt's broadening of the scope of the proposal and his reference to the historical reputation of the United States as a haven for political refugees was made to forestall criticism first, from groups in this country who would not welcome Jewish immigrants and second, from those who see in the move as an offense to Germany.

Approval of the Hull plan came today from the American Federation of Labor.

In a letter to Maurice Bisgyer, Secretary of B'nai B'rith, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, indorsed the plan to make emigration of political refugees easier, but said he would oppose any legislation to power immigration bars.

Green Praises Move

"In our opinion," he said, "it is only fitting that the United States should take the lead in an international movement to offer refuge to the persecuted minorities in the Reich.

"From its earliest days this country provided a haven for those who were forced to flee their native homes because of religious and political oppression.

"These refugees have proved themselves through the years to be our finest citizens. It would be cruel, illogical and entirely out of keeping with out American principles if we were to close our doors to them now.

Praises Hull's Stand

"However, as Secretary Hull pointed out, this country cannot be expected or asked to receive a greater number of immigrants than is permitted by existing legislation. It would be unfair to millions of our own citizens who cannot find work and earn a living now.

"But even under existing quotas, there is opportunity provided for nearly 18,000 German and Austrian refugees to enter this country legally within the next four months.

"Secretary Hull's proposal to help persecuted Germans and Austrians to come to this country or to other free lands is a fine, humanitarian move."

Belgium to Aid Refugees

BRUSSELS, March 26 (AP)—Official sources yesterday said Belgium was ready to co-operate fully with the United States on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's suggestion for an international committee to help solve the problem of refugees fleeing Austria and Germany.

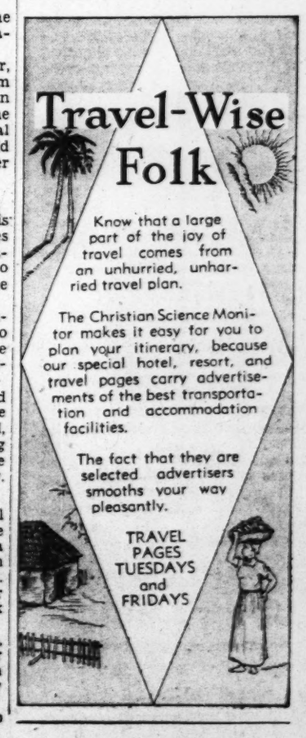
French Welcome Move

PARIS, March 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull's request for cooperation to give aid to political refugees from Austria and Germany won a warm welcome in France, where the Foreign Office said a favorable reply would be sent to Washington shortly.

Officials said that Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour and the rest of the Government supported the proposal enthusiastically and hoped the United States' action would bring results.

Italian officialdom remained silent on the proposal. The Italian public learned of it through a Washington dispatch of the German Official News Agency, distributed in Italy by the Italian Official News Agency.

This dispatch said President Roosevelt was prompted to make the proposal because of "lying information distributed in recent days by some British, American and French newspapers."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TRAVEL PAGES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

Scholars Look to Triumphs In Exploration Under the Sea

Research, the Liberator
Fifth of Nine Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass., March 26—Aboard the research ship Atlantis, heading for the Gulf of Maine, with Capt. Frederick McMurray at the helm, we watched sea-going scientists clean water bottles and check a string of 12 thermometers for registering temperature at different ocean levels; and we heard them order "Sparks," the ship's radio operator, to test the fathometer, used for "sounding the bottom."

"Researchers," we mentally pigeonholed them all; and seeing Georges Bank fishermen all around us, we wondered what all this oceanography business had to do with the high cost of fish—or a steamer ticket to Europe. Apparently it has a great deal to do with both those fields, and with safety at sea, the flora and fauna of the deep, the charting of ship lanes, understanding ocean currents, and weather over land as well as sea. At the mess table that night, we buttonholed our "brother researchers" (yes, in order to earn our salt, we shipped as assistant meteorologist and assistant ichthyologist).

Information for Market

We asked them point blank how studying the chemistry of sea-water in the Gulf of Maine, the temperature at varying depths and the mud on the bottom affected markets for seafood in New England. Dr. Alfred Redfield, Harvard biologist and chief of the research party, furnished the answer.

"It's rather complicated," he said, "doubly so, because there is so much about the sea we don't understand. Oceanography is one of the newer branches of natural science. But we do know that the presence or absence of certain chemicals in various parts of the ocean vitally affects small sea plants called phytoplankton, dependent upon the salts for food just as plants on land depend on soil-salts, phosphates, etc. Phytoplankton are numerous but so small that they can pass through a fine silk net, and they constitute the chief diet of most fishes."

Boiling it right down, the less silica content to the water, the less fish-food; and the less fish-food, the less fish; and the less fish, the smaller the catch; and the smaller the catch, the higher the price. Colder water on the breeding grounds likewise means fewer eggs, fewer small fry, and smaller catches.

The Atlantis, a large ship, is especially designed for ocean research. Ketch rigged, and with Diesel auxiliary power, it is built to operate on any of the seven seas, and is an essential "tool" of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Built at Copenhagen in 1931, it has charted most of its sea-mileage in the Atlantic. It sailed to the Sargasso Sea, a place of romance among derelict ships and floating seaweed ever since Columbus first took note of its position.

How Gulf Stream Works

It has sailed the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean to allow Columbus O'D. Iselin to study the origin of the Gulf Stream. There he found that the trade winds blow the surface waters westward in the southern North Atlantic, with the result that the water level in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico is somewhat higher than farther north. This accounts in part for the swift current through the Straits of Florida and the beginning of the Gulf Stream, clockwise eddy of the north Atlantic.

Out in mid-Atlantic not long ago, other oceanographers found a vast mountain range, stretching north and south. A smaller ridge and three ancient volcanoes were located in the Caribbean by an underwater expedition of the Navy, operating in the submarine Barracuda. Using the fathometer, the electro-mechanical device for determining depth, naval officers were surprised in crossing Mares Deep to find the instrument registering 16,000 feet one instant and 150 feet shortly after.

The Navy Department also takes part in studies of the Arctic current's flow while patroling the north Atlantic for icebergs or charting new ship lanes.

Our first night out in the Atlantis, after finding our bunks rather short for a six footer and rather narrow for the "pleasingly plump," we were introduced to the "practical" fathometer, which tells the sailor how deep the water is by dropping a hammer on the hull of the ship and sending a sound wave to the bottom of the sea. The instrument measures the time required for the wave to travel down and back again, and translates this into fathoms of depth.

It is very helpful for charting the seabottom or for finding one's way in a fog; but for the sleeper, that electrically operated hammer might just as well be attached to the frame of the bunk.

Using his fathometer, the skipper was looking for a particular hole in the Gulf of Maine, about a half a mile in diameter. He found it; and though it was 2:30 a. m., out piled the researchers. With powerful searchlights playing on deck and a sailor operating the main deck winch like a street-car motorman, First Mate Kelly hooked a 100-pound weight on the end of a steel cable and at intervals all along the line he tied on thermometers and water-bottles which others checked and passed him.

At their leisure back in Woods Hole, the staff inspect the sea water collected, for chemical content, and they use the thermometer data to plot a temperature map of the Gulf at different levels for different seasons of the year—all of which will help them to predict in years to come, just how good the fish catches will be in any given season, up to four years in advance.

Geology of Sea-Bottom

Studying the stratifications of seabottom mud, in order to trace back the history of the ocean floor, the same cable and winch are used to plunge a device which looks like two pieces of pipe with a heavy lump of lead at the upper end, down into the mud. Inside the pipes are glass tubes easily detached when the apparatus is brought to the surface. The two ends are then plugged with corks, and a cross-section of the seabottom has been gained. Frequently, however, the cores went down in sand or struck rock, coming up empty.

Down in the ship's hold forward of the auxiliary engine, is the large main winch with five miles of heavy wire cable. This is used for towing large nets. Dr. Henry C. Stetson, Harvard palaeontologist and research associate of the Institute, has found it extremely valuable for dragging a basket-like dredging net with steel-pronged edge and iron mesh, used in "fishing for rocks."

The hunt for fossils at the bottom also brings with it the fascinating study of vast submarine canyons rivaling in depth the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. From the fossil evidence uncovered, worm casts, mollusks, or shellfish and tiny foraminifera, Stetson has established the fact that the east coast canyons cannot be older than Pliocene, the period immediately preceding the Ice Age. How these gorges originated is another problem oceanographers will probably work over for many months to come.

Even the sailors take an interest in the technical work of each expedition. In fact, they not only sail the Atlantis, assist with the nets and bottles, but actually study the different projects, such as "Chemistry of Salt Water" and "Effect of Temperature on Fishes." But they can not always figure out what it's all about. Then they have to do just what they're told without knowing why.

Speaking of the crew recalls an incident that has to do with shore-leave in the Gulf of Mexico. Everyone wanted to make a much-talked-of trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific across Mexico by plane; but eventually the sailors had to go alone. It seems the Institute is an organization with a substantial endowment fund for research, and there were no "funds available" for the air jaunt.

"How does one become an oceanographer?" we asked Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, director of the Institute.

"An oceanographer," he answered, "must first be an expert in one of the natural sciences; and second, a good sailor. This is a combination hard to find. Few are willing to qualify, yet this field offers unlimited opportunities to young college-trained men, at a time when many other fields are overcrowded."

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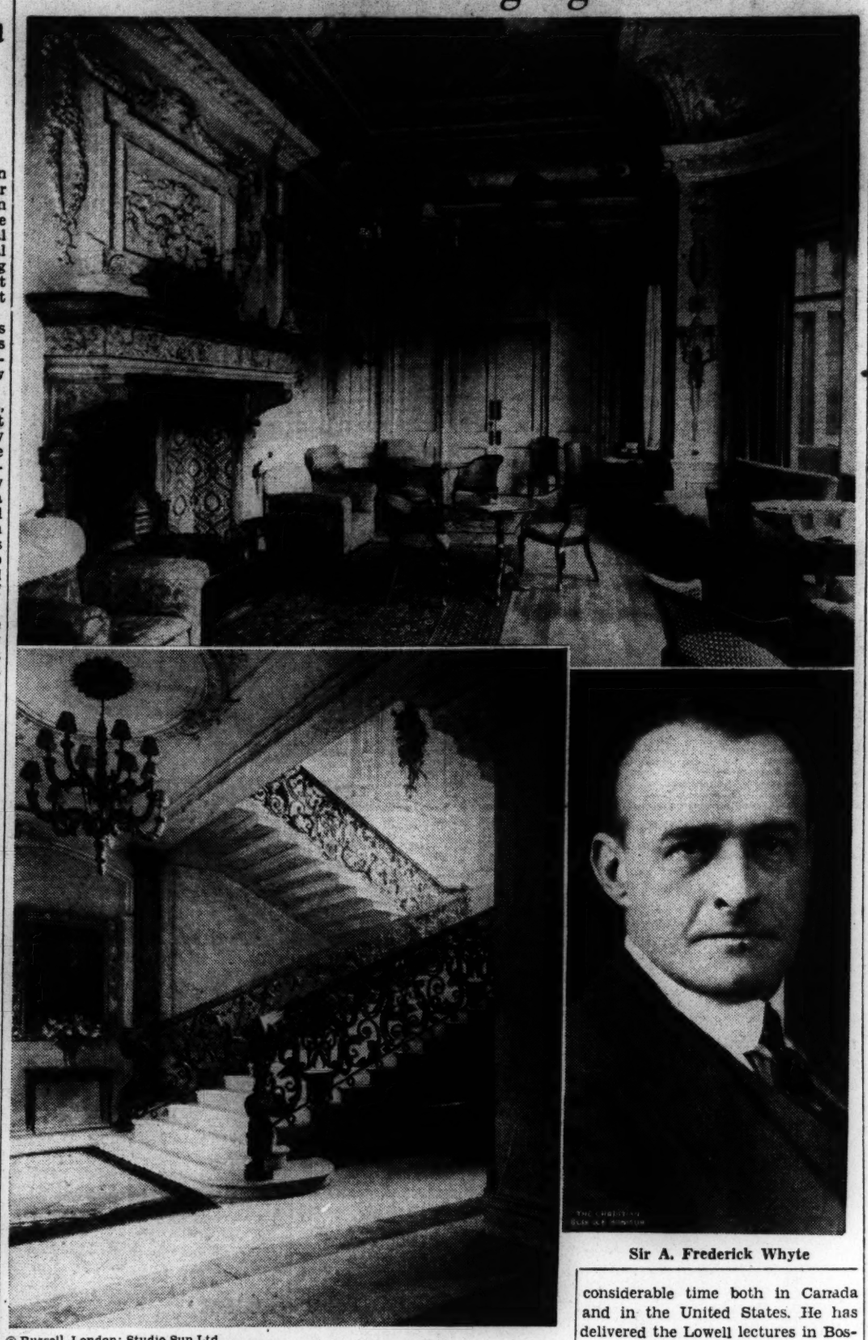

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Dartmouth House and Its Director
Upper—Reception Room for Members and Guests of English Speaking Union in London. Lower Left—Marble Staircase With Wrought-Iron Balustrade

Sir A. Frederick Whyte

British and American Ties Tightened by Union Meetings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Dartmouth House, headquarters of the English-Speaking Union here, is strengthening its position as the forum for Anglo-American affairs in Britain.

A new phase in the Union's policy was marked by the recent appointment as Director-General of Sir A. Frederick Whyte, who besides having close association with the United States has had wide political experience in India and China.

Sir Frederick's special care will be the development of the recently instituted Public Affairs Committee of the Union, which has been examining common problems and interests of the United States and the British Empire.

The Union also plans to extend its activities in furthering Anglo-American understanding and friendship by forming an Information Department, to cope with the growing number of requests it receives for information about America. Furthermore it is to assist efforts to secure greater reference to North America in British universities and schools.

Other activities will be organization of study tours in the United States and assisting speakers on American topics. Sir Frederick is particularly interested in the Union's Dinner-Discussions, of which he is Chairman. These discussions on Anglo-American affairs are private and provide lively and enlightening plain speaking on controversial matters. They are attended by British, American, and Dominion newspapermen, and members of Parliament and business men.

The London representatives of the American and Dominion press are being given a special opportunity of getting into closer touch with the Union's activities by being made honorary members of the Union for 1938. They were welcomed by Lord Willingdon, former Viceroy of India and President of the Union, at a reception Jan. 26. The Union is to pursue its policy of showing documentary films of British, American and Dominion doings at Dartmouth House and other London centers, and of carrying on the Panel Discussions initiated by Sir Frederick.

The grandfather of Sir Frederick went to America in 1840 from Kirriemuir (better known by James Barrie's name of "Thrums"); and his uncle, 40 years later, married a daughter of George Brown of the Toronto Globe. His grandfather, John Whyte, held the rank of Commissary in the Union Army, his unit being the 29th (Highland Guard), New York State Militia, a battalion which wore kilts. He fought in the first Battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861, spent a considerable period in Libby Prison, and was exchanged.

Sir Frederick himself has spent considerable time both in Canada and in the United States. He has delivered the Lowell lectures in Boston, and the Barbour-Page Series in the University of Virginia, and he has received degrees from Macgill, Michigan, and Dartmouth. His work as first President of the Indian Legislative Assembly and as Political Advisor to the Chinese Government gave him opportunities to understand Asia.

Dartmouth House is quite a landmark in London, and English people feel its design and decoration give American visitors a good idea of that spacious dignity which is still to be found in old English homes, besides combining those modern comforts to which Americans are accustomed. The building in Charles Street, just off Berkeley Square, was constructed by Lord Revelstoke about 1890. It soon passed into the hands of Lord Dartmouth, and in 1926 it was bought by the English-Speaking Union. Accommodation has been considerably extended since; but the main features remain unchanged, notably the magnificent white mable main staircase with wrought iron balustrade.

There are some fine examples of decorative walls and ceilings. A much admired example of period style is the Nell Gwyn room. Furnishings of most of the 50 bedrooms are modern, but there are a few of George III and old French and Italian periods. One of the double rooms was designed and furnished by Queen Mary.

Free Speech Upheld in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The frequent agitation between the two Spanish factions in Mexico has inspired a new declaration on freedom of speech from President Cardenas. The statement was issued through Ignacio Garcia Tellez, Secretary of the Interior.

While Government forces in Mexico are almost completely in sympathy with the Spanish Loyalists and the Mexican Government has officially enunciated its support of the Loyalists upon several occasions, the majority of the Spanish colony in Mexico adheres to the Franco cause.

A recent conflict between the groups led to demands by Loyalist sympathizers that Spaniards in Mexico be restrained from expressing their opinions or taking means to support the Franco forces. Such intolerance led to the Presidential statement.

"The policy of the Federal Executive which grants to foreigners the same privileges granted to nationals is herewith reiterated," read the statement. "The prestige of the Federal institutions and the social forces supporting the Government, exclude whatever procedure could be interpreted as denying to either the liberty to express ideas concerning political doctrines and systems of government.

"Since the Mexican Government has permitted the free criticism of its works and its officials by its nationals it would be incompatible with its policy to take any action against foreigners criticizing other Governments, even though such Governments may be identified with ours in ideals, in democratic origin, and in the legitimate defense of its rights."

Such leniency to foreigners in commenting upon exterior affairs does not however grant them the privilege of meddling in Mexico's domestic activities, it is made clear. If any such interference is attempted or the public peace and social order disturbed by the alien, the Government says that the offenders will be held accountable before Mexican law which deals stringently with foreign agitators.

Egret-Saving Drive Proving Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas — Recent checks show the fight of the National Association of Audubon Societies to save two rapidly disappearing birds—the snowy and reddish egrets—is meeting with success.

John O. Larson, caretaker of the Green Island sanctuary in the Laguna del Madre Bay east of here, stated that as the nesting season started, these two birds were present in greatly increased numbers over the few hundred on hand when the preserve was established.

Other birds which nest in countless thousands on the island are the American egret, the black skimmer, white ibis, the yellow crowned night heron, and green heron. The roseate spoon bill puts in appearance during part of the year, but does not nest here, moving farther north on the Texas coast to nest.

Rare Begonia Found In Monterrey Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A rare kind of begonia, not found wild anywhere else as far as is known, was discovered here last week by a visiting botanist, Prof. Leslie Kanoya of Kalamazoo College, who is en route to Mexico City to give a series of seminars at the summer school of the National University.

The begonia, found on Monterrey's Saddle Mountain which dominates the town, will be called "Monterrey."

'Seat' Wins in Suit Against Railroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Philip Davis, a young attorney of this city, is today $45 richer for having stood up in a train from Albany to New York City nearly two years ago.

A Municipal Court jury awarded the damages to Mr. Davis against the New York Central Railroad yesterday on a vote of 5 to 1, just within the vote limit established by a law enacted last September.

"This is the first concrete ruling, said Justice Benjamin Shalleck, who agreed with the jury's decision, "wherein there was a direction that a railroad supply each passenger with a seat, and that for his (Mr. Davis') inconvenience and discomfort, he was entitled to recover damages."

On the evening of July 12, 1936, Mr. Davis was returning to New York from a visit near Albany. The train was crowded and he was unable to get a seat. After riding for 2 hours and 45 minutes perpendicularly, he felt he had not received "reasonable and adequate" accommodation on the train as required by section 26 of the Public Service Commission Law and section 54 of the State Railroad Law.

Mr. Davis filed a claim with the line the following day. This was followed by his filing a suit in Municipal Court, where the action was dismissed. Subsequently, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court reversed the Municipal Court's finding that a ticket did not entitle the rider to a seat, and ordered a new trial, which ended yesterday with the award of damages.

Auto Club Blames Youth For Most Auto Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Young drivers caused most of the approximately 1,400,000 highway injuries and fatalities during 1937, according to the Automobile Club of New York. Best drivers proved to be between the ages of 45 and 50, averaging nearly 22,000,000 miles for each fatality, while youths of 16 drove only 2,000,000 miles a fatality, the announcement adds. Improvement in driving with age is probably due in part to the natural increase in caution as persons grow older, the report says.

Japan to End Salmon Fishing Off Alaska

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—The long standing controversy over Japanese invasion of Alaskan salmon fishing waters reached a tentative solution today following announcement by the State Department that Japan has agreed to suspend its salmon fishing survey in Alaskan waters, and would refuse any license to Japanese fishermen for Alaskan salmon.

Japanese boats will continue to be allowed to obtain crabs in Alaskan waters. But it is now definitely understood between the two governments that the crab fishermen are not supposed to catch salmon. And to make sure that this understanding is respected by the Japanese fishermen, the State Department announced simultaneously that:

"The Bureau of Fisheries and the Coast Guard will continue to be charged with the duty of observing fishing activities in Alaskan waters."

Japan does not, under the tentative agreement, waive its alleged rights to catch salmon in the Bristol Bay area. The official announcement says that Japan has given certain assurances "without prejudice to the question of rights under international law."

De Facto Recognition

Nevertheless there is implied in today's announcements what is described unofficially as a de facto recognition by Japan of peculiar American rights to the Alaskan salmon runs of at least sufficient weight to induce the Japanese Government to agree to order its nationals to leave this catch untouched.

Even this tentative agreement is considered extremely desirable at this time, and State Department officials evinced great relief over settlement of a controversy which has threatened serious complications. Pacific coast salmon fishing interests, labor as well as employers, had threatened to take matters into their own hands and drive the Japanese invaders out of their salmon waters if the Government did not do something about the situation.

The American case was based on the contention that the Alaskan salmon constitute "a special and unmistakable American interest" in view of the sacrifices and expense which American fishing interests and the Government have undertaken to conserve the supply of such fish.

Spent $358,000

The Federal Government, according to the State Department, has spent $358,000 during the past 10 years to conserve Alaskan salmon. About 80 per cent of the public revenues of Alaska are derived from the salmon fishing industry. The supply has been kept up by careful restrictions on the equipment which Americans can use in catching salmon, and the limitations on the time during which fishing may go on.

The complaints arose primarily out of the fact that large Japanese "floating canneries" of a type prohibited to American interests entered the off-shore fishing grounds and intercepted the catch before it reached the points where American interests are permitted to fish. The Japanese method is represented as being cheaper than the methods permitted to Americans, but extremely dangerous to survival of the supply of salmon.

"It must be taken as a sound principle of justice that an industry such as described which has been built up by the nationals of one country cannot in fairness be left to be destroyed by the nationals of other countries," the State Department stated to Japan in its official representation on the subject.

Japan's Statement

Japan's assurances regarding the matter were published as follows:

"1. That the Japanese Government is suspending the three-year salmon fishing survey which has been in progress since 1936 in the waters in question.

"2. That inasmuch as salmon fishing by Japanese vessels is not permitted without licenses from the Japanese Government and as the Government has been refraining from issuing such licenses to those vessels which desired to proceed to the Bristol Bay area to fish for salmon, it will, on its own initiative, continue to suspend the issuances of such licenses; that in order to make effective this assurance the Japanese Government is prepared to take, if and when conclusive evidence is presented that any Japanese vessels engaged in salmon fishing on a commercial scale in the waters in question, necessary and proper measures to prevent any such further operations."

Announcement Delayed

It is understood authoritatively that the fundamentals of the agreement were reached several weeks ago, but that announcement was delayed over the wording of the official announcement. The Japanese Government persistently refused to admit any knowledge of salmon fishing in the Bristol Bay area by Japanese ships.

The State Department in its official memorandum to Japan on the subject dated Nov. 22, 1937, declared that reports of such fishing during the past season have been supported "by impressive affidavits, and by actual photographs of the fishing operations in question."

As finally made public, the arrangement carries no admission of Japanese blame in the matter. But it makes it quite clear that the United States Government does not altogether accept this denial of knowledge of the matter, and intends definitely to see to it that the terms of the agreement are observed.

Ban Upon Helium for Germany By Ickes Upsets Air Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is disclosed here today to be in the position of a single official of the United States Government applying to the limit of his individual capacity what amounts to a sanction against Germany, a position in which he does not have the support or approval of State, War, or Navy Departments.

Secretary Ickes' private "sanction" is a refusal to approve a contract for the sale of American Government-monopoly helium to Germany for use in the new dirigible, built to replace the destroyed Hindenburg in the Atlantic lighter-than-air commercial service of the German Lufthansa, until he receives what he considers "adequate assurances" that the helium would never be used for military purposes.

His attitude, it is learned authoritatively, is unpopular at the State Department which has already granted a license to Germany to export the helium in question, and where it is generally felt that Germany's development of commercial lighter-than-air aviation is a commendable enterprise deserving of proper encouragement.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declined diplomatically to express his personal opinion on the subject at his own press conference. The War and Navy Departments made their position clear at the time when the legislation under which the pending contract was prepared was under discussions in Congress.

The Army and Navy experts all agreed that large airships have strategic military value almost exclusively to the powers bordering on the Pacific Ocean. They expressed the opinion that such instruments of war have virtually no military value for operations in Europe, due to the great strides made in airplane design, speed and carrying capacity since the World War.

They further pointed out that the amount of helium which would be sold to Germany for commercial purposes would not be sufficient to permit operation of such ships in war time since constant replenishment of the supply is necessary. It is being proposed to grant Germany only enough helium to keep its one airship in commercial operation.

The Commerce and Post Office Departments have looked to lighter-than-air development as a possible means of escaping a one-company monopoly in transatlantic aviation. Both have encouraged the German airship development and have considered favorably a project for establishing ultimately a joint German-American air service across the North Atlantic.

Officials in all of these Departments privately express the feeling that it would be unfortunate if emotional disapproval of German domestic and foreign policies should be permitted to color the official attitude of the United States Government on this one specific German enterprise which it is felt is distinct from the German policies generally unpopular here.

Massine and De Basil Unite, Ending Split in Ballet World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—The world of the ballet, which fell apart into two hemispheres in February when two eager rival companies were formed from one, has been put together again and revitalized by doubly ambitious plans for the future. A merger of Leonide Massine's New Ballet Russe and Col. W. de Basil's five-year-old Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, is now officially announced.

The new and enlarged company will include most of the first magnitude stars of the ballet world.

The consolidation actually includes a third Russian Ballet company, that of René Blum in Monte Carlo, which was absorbed by the Massine company at the time of the general shake-up and reorganization in February.

Massine Enlists

At that time, Massine, formerly first dancer, ballet master, and choregrapher for Colonel de Basil's Company, joined in the same capacities and as artistic director, the corporation known as World Art, Inc., headed by Julius Fleischmann and financially backed by him and other wealthy Americans, and operating in and from Monte Carlo.

Around a nucleus of René Blum's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, many bright names were added to the roster. Serge Lifar of the Paris Opera Ballet and Alicia Markova of London, were among them. Tamara Toumanova, formerly of the De Basil company, came out of a season's retirement in California to join the new company as did the American, Roland Guerard, returning from a tour with De Basil's Australian company. Alexandra Danilova was claimed by both companies.

Division in the De Basil ranks sent half the dancers to Massine, including his wife, Eugenie Delarova, and kept David Lichine, Tatiana Riabouchinska, Nina Verchinina, Yurek Shabelevsky, and many of the soloists and ballerinas, on the De Basil side. The decision in an English lawsuit had left Massine's three symphonic ballets, "Les Presages," "Choreartium," and "Symphonie Fantastique" in De Basil's possession.

Among strange rumors engendered by the revamping processes was one that Harpo Marx, blond wig and all, would appear in a new surrealist ballet by Salvador Dali. Nothing was said about the harp, but the title was to be "Tristram Fou." Paul Hindemith sailed from America recently to write the music for another new ballet. Both of these ventures are credited to Massine's company.

Massine, who has retained his post as artistic director, is now at work preparing 24 ballets, (according to Ninette de Valois, the ideal number for a touring repertoire) creating a new symphonic ballet to Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, and reviving some of the less familiar classics. Notable modern artists and musicians have been engaged for other new works.

Michel Fokine has been fitted into the picture as artistic director and choregrapher for De Basil. The new company will open its American tour in New York at the Metropolitan Opera House in October.

Filene Funds Open Co-operative In Manhattan's Housing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Residents of Knickerbocker Village, Manhattan's big limited dividend housing project on the Lower East Side, are preparing to establish one of the largest co-operative food stores in America. The market, which is expected to start business on April 6, will be located in one of the Knickerbocker Village buildings.

Aided by funds from the Consumer Distribution Corporation, an organization formed by Edward A. Filene to promote consumer co-operatives in the United States, the Knickerbocker Village Co-operative, Inc., is expected to provide 1600 families living in the project with an opportunity to purchase their food supplies economically and share in profits of the enterprise.

Sponsors of the program began to experiment with the co-operative movement more than a year ago when milk was supplied to tenants at a substantial saving. Later the group began to handle laundry, and finally a small store was established in the basement of one of the buildings. It attracted the patronage of more than 300 families, and led to present plans to establish a larger and more complete market.

Besides extending a loan to the co-operative, the Consumers Distribution Corporation will help to supervise the new store. Operations will be conducted upon a cash basis, members of the Association being given a patronage dividend from profits in relation to the amount of their purchases.

Nation's Bandmasters Elect New Officers

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 26 (AP)—Karl L. King, Director of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, municipal band, was elected President of the American Bandmasters' Association at the closing session of the annual convention yesterday.

Peter Buys, Director of the municipal band at Hagerstown, Md., was named Vice-President to succeed the late Walter M. Smith of Boston, Mass.

New members of the Board included Capt. R. B. Hayward of Toronto, Ontario, Clate W. Chenette of Ames, Iowa; and Ernest N. Glover of Middleton, Ohio. Fort Dodge was awarded the 1939 convention and Hagerstown the 1940 meeting.

Pavilion for East Indies

Entrance to the Netherlands East Indies pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair of the West will be through great carved doors of heavy native wood at the base of huge towers.

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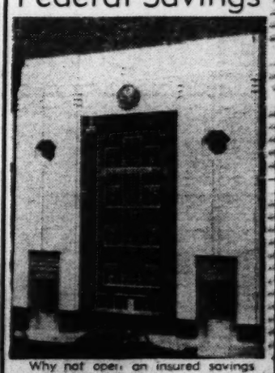
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Japan Assumes Full Control Of Empire's Power Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

powers of control to Government officials.

The main provisions of this controversial bill are as follows: The Government is to take under its management, through a newly-formed company, the generation and transmission of electrical power, leaving distribution in the hands of existing companies. Where it is necessary for the purposes of the bill, existing electrical-power facilities may be taken over by the Government, which will compensate private companies either with shares or with cash. The Government company also will take over the domestic and foreign obligations which are guaranteed by properties that may be taken over.

The Government will set up an Electricity Board, which will decide on such matters as the demand and supply of electric power, rates of charge for transmission, and new construction plans for generation plants and transmission lines. The British Central Electricity Board has probably been taken to some extent as a model for the proposed special company; Ryutaro Nagai, Minister of Communications, an ardent advocate of the project, hopes to combine the advantages of State regulation and long-term planning with the superior initiative of private management through the institution of a Government controlled company which will not be a purely bureaucratic institution, but will be operated on ordinary business lines.

National Defense Stressed

Mr. Nagai has explained the case for the measure at length in speeches before the Diet and elsewhere. National deefnse is an important consideration; and this argument, which especially appeals to the Army, is strongly emphasized. It is Mr. Nagai's belief that companies which are operated purely for the purpose of making profits cannot be relied on to co-ordinate their efforts or to store up electricity on the scale that will be needed for munitions output in the event of a major war. It is also contended that State control will make for better conservation and more economical use of undeveloped water power and that the consumer will receive a better deal in the form of cheaper power rates.

Thanks to its numerous mountain streams, Japan is well provided with hydro-electric power. The assets of the so-called "Big Five" electrical power companies—the Tokyo Electric Light, Tokyo Electric Power, Daido Electric Power, Japan Electric Power, and Ujigawa Electric Power—aggregate 1,500,000,000 yen (about $450,000,000). In an effort to ward off the distasteful State regulation, these companies proposed to carry out an amalgamation, which would make for economy in terms of equipment. This proposal was unacceptable to the Communications Ministry, however, because it was viewed as "intensifying capitalist monopoly, threatening the interests of the consumers and destroying the benefits of Government supervision."

TVA Debates Recalled

Arguments that recall the debates in America about the TVA and other publicly owned utilities have been carried on in the Diet. Two of the smaller parties, the Tohokai and the Social Mass, of which the former is inclined to the Right and the latter to the Left, agree in supporting the bill, as both are in favor of curbing private capitalism. On the other hand, the two major parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, include in their ranks many sympathizers with business interests; and these have been outspoken in criticism.

Most of the opposition speakers have challenged the Government's claim that power costs will be cheapened, have denied the necessity of the present bill and argued that better results could be achieved without disturbing business confidence by some measure providing for voluntary co-operation among the companies. Opponents of the bill have also argued that foreign holders of the obligations of the electric power companies, which amount to almost $100,000,000, mostly held in America and Great Britain, will be worried by a change in the structure of the enterprises.

What lends zeal both to the advocates and the opponents of the bill is that it is regarded as an opening test of the strength of the movement to make over Japan, under the stress of war, along the lines of a state socialist economy, strongly dominated by military considerations.

Movement of Arms Barred

HONGKONG, March 26 (AP)—French Indo-China authorities are refusing to permit movement of war materials to China over the railway into Yunnan Province.

Chinese reports from Yunnan, provincial capital, said no war materials have arrived there for several days. No explanation was offered except that authorities were acting on instructions from Paris.

[France strengthened her naval forces in Oriental waters early in January because of tension created over arms shipments into China through Indo-China. Japanese were reported to have threatened occupation of the Island of Hainan, which commands the sea approach to the northern part of Indo-China. The French Foreign Office confirmed reports that Japan had reserved the right to destroy arms shipments through French Indo-China after they reached Chinese territory.]

New Curb on Currency

TOKYO, March 26 (AP)—The Japanese Ministry of Finance, coincidental with the final session of Parliament, announced revision of its foreign exchange regulations.

Starting April 5, Government permission will be necessary for the following transactions: Purchase or sale of foreign exchange in Japan; sale of Japanese yen, the unit of currency, in foreign countries; remittance of cash to foreign countries; export of securities' coupons in foreign currency; issuance of letters of credit, and telegraphic transfers of money.

A Finance Ministry statement declared the purpose of the regulation was "to stabilize the market by controlling exchange transactons."

Hitler Warns Course Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)

the Reich must take justice into its own hands.

". . . our text is 'help yourself and God will help you' and God has helped us."

His audience roared approval.

Justifying his annexation of Austria, Herr Hitler compared the regime of former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg with the counter-reformation in Austria centuries ago.

Just as thousands left that country then, rather than give up their faith, so thousands of National Socialists left Herr Schuschnigg's Austria rather than give up their faith in Germany's future.

Again and again, Herr Hitler said, such fugitives "came across the border to me and cried out, 'When will be finally be set free?'"

The Führer said he finally called the Austrian Chancellor to his Barvarian retreat at Berchtesgaden, for the conference held Feb. 12, and added:

"I told him, 'Herr Schuschnigg, you are oppressing a country without justification and that country is my country, just as much as it is yours.'"

The crowd laughed boisterously when Herr Hitler asserted he offered to run against Herr Schuschnigg in an open Austrian election, "and let the people decide."

"I warned him," he said, "that if a new crisis arose the German people of Austria could count on my help."

The Führer said his triumphant Austrian followers would not indulge in an orgy of vengeance against their former persecutors although "it would be just if the people took vengeance now. I know how richly earned that vengeance would be.

With marked emotion, he referred to the hanging of 13 National Socialist putschists by the Schuschnigg Government in 1934, following the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss.

"These men's only crime was love of country," he said.

Indirectly referring to other National Socialist casualties in the ill-fated putsch of July in that year, Herr Hitler said "over 400 were murdered and approximately 2,000 shot—those were victims of the Schuschnigg regime."

He charged that the powers had given Austria "sham sovereignty because they wanted to keep Germany impotent."

He asserted he had called the plebiscite for April 10 "because I am a better Democrat than so many Democrats. The people shall speak out."

Higher Birth Rate Sought

VIENNA, March 26 (AP)—Vienna newspapers indicated today a reawakening in Austrians of the desire to increase the birth rate will be one of the first concerns of the National Socialist administration of Germany's new province. In Germany proper, a drive to increase the population was launched when the National Socialists came into power.

It was revealed that in January there were only 960 births, compared with 2,634 fatalities.

Propaganda agencies preparing for the April 10 plebiscite were quick to seize upon the situation as evidence of the incompetence of former Austrian governments.

"Whoever has peeped into the slums of Vienna's suburbs, who has observed the miserable camps under bridges where many made their homes for years, will understand why the blessings of children were denied these citizens," said the Prgio Presse.

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Franco's Troops Advance Along Aragon Front

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), March 26 (AP)—Government troops were retreating today from the Aragon before an Insurgent army bent on conquering Catalonia and forcing an end to the Civil War.

A large area, including the Alcubierre Mountains north of the Ebro River, fell into Insurgent hands as two of General Francisco Franco's field armies—one pushing east from Huesca and the other northeast from Pina—converged on Lerida, key city of Catalonia.

General Franco's troops captured the important city of Bujaraloz in the advance along the Pina-Lerida highway. Fraga, 25 miles to the east on the Catalonian border, became the next objective of this force. It was believed the capture of Lerida would imperil Barcelona, Capital of the Spanish Government.

The Insurgents, while converging on Lerida, straightened their 50-mile line running from Huesca to the Bujaraloz sector. The Spanish Government admitted the Insurgents' victorious offensive had carried all immediate objectives and was still rolling eastward, despite every effort to check it.

Southward in the sector across the Ebro River a third Insurgent army fought eastward from the Bergantes River, heading into the Sierras toward Tortosa, 37 miles away. In all, the Insurgent front was extended more than 125 miles from Huesca to the Bergantes River. Insurgent forces in the Guadalupe River area 25 miles south of Alcaniz captured the towns of Castellote, Aguaviva and Mas de las Matas.

Unionized Teachers Succeeded in U. S., Canadians Are Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Teachers in the United States have succeeded fairly well through organized efforts and affiliation with the trade union movement, in protecting their salary standards, retirement allowances, tenure conditions, and even in obtaining a sabbatical year in colleges, said Prof. Jerome Davis, President of the American Teachers' Federation, which is a member of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here before professional groups.

By affiliation with labor groups much more can be accomplished for the cause of education than by the teachers' organization working alone, he continued, advocating affiliation of teachers and labor organizations in Canada.

The interests of democratic education can only be served if the teachers unite with the farmers and workers, who are the friends and supporters of education, he declared, pointing out that organized labor has always shown itself sympathetic toward the cause of public education, while boards of trade and similar organizations have from time to time advocated a curtailment of existing educational privileges. There is a danger of school teachers becoming prejudiced in favor of the viewpoint of the upper class, he warned, and affiliation with labor organizations is more likely to make them see the situation clearly.

Austrian Views on Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 26—The change in Vienna newspapers is readily seen by their treatment of so important an event as the speech by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of England. Before the Anschluss it would have been the leading article of the day.

But the papers were filled with the text of the first plebiscite speech in Austria, delivered last night, and far inside are a few brief comments on that part of Mr. Chamberlain's speech which refused an outright guarantee for Czechoslovakia. No discussion or editorials on the speech were given.

In most papers the extracts from the speech were issued, as is most other foreign news by D. N. B., the official German News Bureau. They were published after a speech by Josef Bürckel, Reich's Commissioner in charge of the forthcoming plebiscite on the unity of Austria and after other articles on the activities of Germans in Czechoslovakia. This was done on the theory that whatever happens inside of Great Germany is more important than what happens in other parts of the world.

The statement of Mr. Chamberlain seems to have been reassuring to Germans in relation to their affairs in central Europe, since it appears to indicate that no direct action will be taken by the British unless British interests are affected, which is not the case in this part of the world.

His references to the slow recovery of the League of Nations was taken more or less as a formula of politeness. The mention of diplomatic rapprochements with other countries will be watched with considerable interest, especially when such rapprochements are attempted with Great Germany's neighbors on the south and east.

Correspondent Must Go

VIENNA, March 26 (AP)—George E. R. Gedye, Vienna correspondent for the New York Times and the London Daily Telegraph, was notified he must leave Greater Germany by Monday.

The Propaganda Ministry at Berlin explained Mr. Gedye was being expelled as a representative of the London newspaper—not the New York Times. Mr. Gedye is a British subject and has written several travel books on Austria, having been stationed in that area for about 13 years.

French Free Spanish Major

BREST, France, March 26 (AP)—Maj. Julian Troncoso, former Spanish Insurgent Governor at Irun, Spain, was freed today from a French jail. He was convicted as a consequence of an unsuccessful plot to seize a Spanish Government submarine at a dockyard here.

Friends, Not Problems

Courtesy Mrs. Richard Codman

California Indian Family of Tuolumne County

Mrs. Richard Codman, Vice-Chairman of Conservation in Charge of the American Indians of the National D. A. R., Has Made California Indians Respected and Happy Citizens

D. A. R. Indian Benefactions Now Evident in Every State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Because in 1929, Mrs. Richard Codman of the Sacramento Chapter of the D. A. R. contributed $5 toward a tent for an old Indian woman, who had no place to lay her head on the Auburn Rancheria, California, as the small tracts for homesites are called, there is today an active national philanthropy of the D. A. R. to assist Indians in every state.

Mrs. Codman drove 25 miles from her home at Fair Oaks to see what conditions were on that Auburn Rancheria, and when she saw the pitiful housing accommodations for those Indians, realized how much could be done especially for the old Indians. Since that epochal date, Mrs. Codman has worked incessantly for the 23,000 Indians of California, many of whom are non-ward Indians to be cared for by the State.

As Vice-Chairman of Conservation in Charge of the American Indians of the National D. A. R., Mrs. Codman recently sent out the following letter to all state chairmen:

"We will assist the Indians to become good citizens. We will try to help them avail themselves of all opportunities and privileges open to other citizens, and at the same time to realize that these opportunities and privileges demand in return a responsibility toward society and toward our American Government. We believe the greatest benefits for the Indians will be achieved by working in harmony with all people and agencies that have the welfare of the Indians at heart.

To Build Up Good Will

"We will try to foster among the Indians a good will toward those people and agencies and toward the United States Government. We will be opposed to any Indian factions or to any agitators whose real purpose is to benefit themselves financially by stirring up hatred among the Indians toward the Government, those people and those agencies that have the welfare of the Indians at heart and that work for the benefit of the Indians. Often these agitators are very convincing talkers, so investigate carefully. Do not involve the D. A. R. in factional politics. Our work is citizenship and welfare; we are strictly non-partisan.

"Finally we will try to foster understanding and harmony between the Indians and our white citizens, and to show the white citizens the needs of their underprivileged Indian neighbors."

Mrs. Codman's state work for Indians today is based on a wider knowledge of the straits of the California Indians obtained by constant contact with the Indians themselves, and with the Indian Service people engaged in this work. She gives to her efforts a much needed human touch, for not only does she want the Indian to become a worthy citizen, but she also desires that his surroundings make for happiness and usefulness.

Finds Nothing Too Big

Nothing is too little or too big for Mrs. Codman to accomplish, whether it is a question of procuring stockings for some needy Indian, repairing roofs of houses where aged Indians live, helping qualified Indian girls enter training schols, instituting in the schools courses of basket weaving and finding markets for the finished baskets, contributing to the state loan fund for Indians or finding positions for Indians.

She obtains new clothes and bedding for her charges and induces merchants to give samples of their woolens and cottons for patchwork quilts and to sell to her cheaply, or, better still, give, their surplus clothing. She collects books and magazines for Indian communities and buys phonographs and sewing machines for them. Even the lowly prunes and bacon drippings, to say nothing of oranges, jams and jellies, are not too insignificant for Mrs. Codman to collect for the Indians, giving freely of her time, her money and her energy.

In pamphlets she sends out at various times to the D. A. R. Chapters, Mrs. Codman insists that Indians be treated as "friends," not "cases," when visiting them, and suggests that D. A. R. members become better acquainted with the Indians and introduce them to their neighbors as "American Citizens" and not as "problems."

Mrs. Codman is insistent that the limited funds from the D. A. R. should be spent mainly for the permanent comfort of aged Indians, who are in direst need in old cabins with leaky roofs and broken windows, and who will probably not reap any monetary harvest if and when the Claims Case of California Indians is adjudicated. Money collected by other means may be spent as wisdom dictates.

Henlein Move Alarms Czechs

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 26 (AP)—Czechs viewed with concern today the latest demand of Konrad Henlein, Czechoslovak Nazi leader, for new elections so his Sudeten German followers might regain their "rights."

On one hand, many Czechs feared if the Government submitted to his demands for an election, Herr Heinlein might attempt to rally all minorities, including more than 2,000,000 Slovaks, within the State to his colors. On the other hand, Herr Henlein's challenge was interpreted in political circles as a sign he was willing to continue a "policy of legality."

Herr Henlein coupled with his demand an assertion he controlled 1,600,000 votes and 81 seats in the Parliament—55 in the Chamber and 26 in the Senate.

Through a coalition of Czechs and Slovaks, the Government has 167 of the 300 votes in the Chamber.

[In 1935, there were 8,200,000 ballots cast in Czechoslovakia. All men and women over 21 must vote or pay a fine if they are near enough home to do so.

[Besides 3,500,000 Germans and 2,000,000 Slovaks among the 15,000,000 population, there are minorities of 700,000 Hungarians, 500,000 Russians, 80,000 Poles and minor groups. Czechs number about 7,700,000.]

Prior to Herr Henlein's demands, German Social Democrats withdrew their Cabinet member, Dr. Ludwig, Czech Minister of Health, from the Coalition Government.

The Germans assured President Edward Benes that although they left the coalition, they would by no means join the Government opposition.

German 'Precinct' Will Vote by Boat

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, March 26

One "precinct" in the Austro-German "Anschluss" plebiscite will vote by boat.

The German Legation here has arranged to hire a German ferry which, on April 10, will take 800 German and Austrian nationals out past the three-mile limit so they can vote—presumably "ja."

Two Youths Indicted For Kidnap Blackmail

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—Two North Pelham youths were indicted yesterday for blackmail growing out of a futile effort to collect the $30,000 ransom for kidnaped Peter Levine.

Edward J. Penn, Pelham High School senior, faces a possible 15-year term. Werner F. Luck faces a possible 10-year term.

U.S. Peace Groups Held Tending To Collective Action

(Continued from Page 1)

compromising neutrality.

A feature of the convention which explained partly the outcome of the vote was inclusion in the membership of the conference of representatives of union labor for the first time in any major gathering of peace movement representatives. Coming from both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. organizations, the labor spokesmen proved to be the most outspoken in favor of collective action and the most aggressive in their insistance that the future of world peace is inextricably linked up with the rescue of democracy from the advancing Fascist menace in Europe.

Vote Is Forced

Youth stood side by side with labor on this point. Joseph Cadden, delegate of the American Youth Conference, warned his elders that the peace movement "is being tested in this room today," told them that to compromise would make them the laughing stock of the American people, and that there must be no yielding to minorities if democracy and peace are to be preserved.

Older members of the peace movement attempted to sound the compromise theme and prevent an argument over America's obligation to aid the Spanish Government against Fascism, but were temporarily overruled by the newer elements who forced rejection of compromise and a vote on the issue. But it was by so narrow a margin that the leadership finally succeeded in obtaining the general agreement to print both sides of the story in the official report.

Today's session was less controversial since almost all present agreed on efforts to bring about economic co-operation among nations. The program adopted included the following specific recommendations:

1. Suppression of the quota system of restricting imports.
2. Downward revision of tariffs, first by trade agreements, and after that by even more drastic statutory tariff reductions.
3. Abolition of concealed trade barriers such as fictitious sanitary regulations.
4. Extension of the tripartite monetary agreement.
5. Improvement of the "international flow of capital." Under this point the Conference recommended "that some sort of compromise be sought in order to dispose of the troublesome war debts question, already the cause of more damage to the economy of the United States than the sums involved are worth."
6. Progressive abolition of exchange controls.
7. Early negotiations towards a "pact of economic collaboration."
8. Energetic efforts to gear industry back to production for peaceful purposes instead of for war.

The Conference was organized and sponsored by the National Peace Conference which is the central organization of the American peace movement comprising 42 different individual organizations.

School Music

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in music throughout the public schools of the country, one of the next important steps is to see that this education becomes a part of the community, it was pointed out. In other words, when John or Mary, through their schooling, have developed their ability to enjoy and participate in music, they should not have to drop it all when they leave the high school, or turn over their seat in the school orchestra to some one else. Already in some localities the alumni of school bands and orchestras are continuing as a grown-up community band or orchestra, Mr. Buttelman reported.

"Our aim is not to make splendid musicians or professionals out of children in the schools, although often a very fine musician now is found who got his start in a music class in a public school," said Mr. Buttelman in an interview. "The Music Educators National Conference is concerned chiefly with enriching the lives of people with music, so that through their own experiences in the knowledge and skill in music they may have a better enjoyment of living."

The Conference was organized in 1907 with the sole purpose of promoting the interests of music education and the music education profession, and to make music a vital factor in the life of each individual and of the nation. The Conference is a voluntary organization made up of some 60 affiliated and co-operative organizations representing some 25,000 individuals, it was said.

The Conference seeks to observe the entire field of music regardless of membership affiliation. It maintains a directory of persons actively engaged in music education. Its membership includes persons engaged in all phases of music education in the schools, colleges, universities and all other institutibns where music has a part in the educational program.

Recently, when the Government helped communities put up new school buildings with Government money, the Conference has assisted with scientific and technical information about planning a good music room in the building where the practicing will not disturb other classes. Its pamphlet Music Rooms and Equipment includes information on the physical structure of music rooms, their location in the school building, sound proofing the room, equipment and other related topics.

The Present Status of School Music Instruction and Course of Study in Music for Rural Schools are other recent publications indicating the scope of the help given by the conference.

The three major objectives of the present conference are music in social life or the carry-over of music education from schools to the community, music in rural schools, and music in elementary schools.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

fit it to the needs of Britain and the demands of peace. It had no easy task. On the one side were Opposition demands for positive action against aggression by the dictatorships; on the other hand, the argument that conciliation is a two-edged sword in diplomacy—it may work or it may permit the building up of force sufficient to make its use unnecessary. Consequent to an uproar in the House of Commons over Prime Minister Chamberlain's refusal to commit Britain to a military defense of Czechoslovakia a special meeting of the Cabinet was called.

Tuesday

Tuesday naval experts of the United States, Britain, and France continued the debate in London over tonnage restriction which it is proposed to remove due to Japan's refusal to reveal its naval building intentions. Tokyo, by the way, is taking the view that "so long as Japan can maintain a navy equal to that of America, she need have no fear of the combined forces of Great Britain and the United States." Japan's Premier Prince Konoye told the Diet that Japan would never yield an inch of territory that its army had taken in China. All of which appeared to leave Anglo-British naval expansion apparently imperative. America simultaneously saw its big navy bill pass through the House on Monday by a 191 margin. It next goes to the Senate. Austrian Protestantism profited by Germany's experience and early made its peace with the National Socialist regime, while the Reich propaganda machine prepared the newly absorbed territory for a plebiscite April 10. German efforts to bring pressure to bear on Brazil incidentally were not so successful. Brazil's new Foreign Minister Aranha flatly rejected a note from German Ambassador Ritter, said to have been couched in unsatisfactory terms, demanding free National Socialist cultural activity for Germans in Brazil. Reaction in Argentina was likewise indicative of the general sentiment in South America favorable to inter-American democracy.

Wednesday

Wednesday saw the shattering of Spanish Government hopes that the United States might lift its embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions to Spain. Secretary of State Cordell Hull released a letter citing the existing law which made it impossible to lift the embargo except by a modification of the neutrality law, and shortly after that the House Foreign Affairs Committee cancelled a hearing which would have initiated the modification process. In line with America's appeal to Roman Catholic authorities for intervention in Spain, Great Britain and France likewise made appeals to the Pope, which resulted on Wednesday in the disclosure that two appeals from Pope Pius had gone to Gen. Francisco Franco to use moderation in the air bombing of civilian population. Czechoslovakia reported on the same day that pressure from the Third Reich, and developments within, had resulted in a rallying of Germans behind Konrad Henlein, leader of German autonomists in Czechoslovakia. This furthers the expectation of a new Czech Cabinet which would strive for a compromise with German influences.

Thursday

Thursday Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain outlined his foreign policy before the House of Commons, declaring that he would use Britain's new armaments in fulfilling treaty obligations. This is taken to mean that England will certainly fight if France or Belgium is attacked, but that outside of these treaties its attitude is conciliation abroad and armed strength at home. Japan's plan for exploiting captured territory in China took concrete form Thursday when the lower House unanimously passed bills authorizing organization of the North China Development Company and the Central China Promotion Company, through which Japan plans to make its investments in occupied provinces of China.

Friday

Friday sees a favorable reception in London to Britain's foreign policy which appears to have solidified the position of the Cabinet and make it more possible for Europe's two largest democracies to seek stabilization of Europe's tossing diplomatic raft. France's respite, however, seems but temporary, for although Premier Blum is promised a limited loan from the Bank of France, the Senate denies him the use of the profits of the exchange equalization fund, so the new Premier begins drafting another financial program on which the perpetuation of the People's Front Government may depend. The Fascist powers meanwhile continue toward unknown destinations which the rest of Europe are struggling to determine. Rome, in the midst of Anglo-Italian negotiations, approved Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy. Berlin proceeds with its unification program in Austria. Lithuania ousts the Cabinet that acceded to the Polish ultimatum, while Poland's Foreign Minister explains that the militant move was merely to insure co-operation between the two countries long alienated.

Saturday

Peace organizations meeting in Washington go on record as unanimously favoring a sweeping program of world economic action designed to remove the chief cause of political tensions and excuses for war. Spanish Government troops retreat from Aragon as Insurgents with superior war materials make a determined drive to conquer Catalonia and force the conclusion of the civil war. China shows surprising new strength in the air and stubborn resistance on land, while the Japanese Diet boils with bitter political strife over questions of state control of utilities. Czech National Socialist leader, Konrad Henlein, perhaps emboldened by Reichsführer Hitler's utterance regarding the consolidation of Germanic peoples, demands a new election, causing concern among Czech officials who fear a massing of minority parties under the swastika.

New Jersey Vote Inquiry Voided

NEWTON, N. J., March 26 (AP)—Vice-Chancellor Henry T. Kays ruled today the Assembly resolution empowering a committee to investigate Hudson County voting conditions was unconstitutional.

The Vice-Chancellor held that three Jersey City District Election Board Members, who challenged the Committee's powers through habeas corpus proceedings, were justified in refusing to answer questions. He ordered them discharged from custody.

The three, with 16 others, had been charged by the Committee with misdemeanors for refusing to answer questions. Arraigned before the Essex Common Pleas Court, they were held in bail for Grand Jury action.

The Court ruled that resolution for the present inquiry, authorized by the Assembly two months ago and concentrated thus far largely on the last November Gubernatorial election, was similar to the one under which the Legislature once sought to question Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

"The Court of Errors and Appeals held that the resolution (under which Mayor Hague was questioned) usurped the functions of the judiciary," Mr. Kays' opinion said. "It is, therefore, evident that the resolution in the case now before me attempts to usurp the functions of the judiciary and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void."

Italy Pledges Aid to Trieste

ROME, March 26 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini promised last night to safeguard the interests of Trieste, former Austrian seaport which has been alarmed by economic difficulties growing out of the union of Austria and Germany.

Speaking to a delegation of Fascist Party leaders from Trieste, Il Duce said he would pay the City his first visit since the advent of Fascism.

"Il Duce told the delegation that in view of the new international situation the interests of Trieste would be safeguarded diligently by the Fascist Government," a communiqué said.

Slump in Commerce

The City, which had been one of Austria's chief ports, suffered in post-war years because of separation from Austria and a slump in commerce in the upper Adriatic. Austro-German union has raised alarm both in Trieste and Fiume, another former Austrian port.

The two ports saw a danger that after the union, what little trade had been left for them would be rerouted through the German cities of Hamburg and Bremen as a result of Austria's new enjoyment of German freight rates and relief from customs duties.

German plans to invest in improvement of Danube River navigation were considered a problem to trade in the Fiume-Trieste region. Such improvement would provide an improved ship route from Vienna and Budapest to Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece by way of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles.

New Hope Raised

A hope was raised in Adriatic ports that Italian collaboration with Germany, through the Rome-Berlin axis, would make possible some arrangement for giving Trieste and Fiume the benefit of some of the Austrian traffic.

Under German-Austrian union, Austrian freight will receive more advantageous rail and inland waterway rates to North Sea ports.

Some Trieste interests proposed that the City be made a free port, but this met with opposition from Venice, which felt its own interests would be threatened by establishment of a freeport (without customs duties) close at hand.

Fascist circles disclosed, meanwhile, that a plan for distribution throughout Italy of some of the Germanic people in former Austrian regions along Italy's northern border was being studied.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Where the School Is Carried On as a Democracy

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Pupil-Participation,' the Name Given by One Public School

Through Actual Experience Children Learn to Take Responsibility and Practice Democratic Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

What would you say to a public school that is run like a democracy—where the pupils share in determining its rules—where everyone "passes," no one is kept after hours as punishment, and each youngster looks upon school as an "opportunity"? Should he fail to make the most of it—well, it's like going to sleep at the opera. You aren't penalized and made to go again—but, you've missed something.

Roughly, that is what seems to be happening in an increasing number of public schools today. Tommy, Dick, and Mary Jane know by experience what a democracy is. To them it isn't just a subject for themes, for earnest oratory come graduation, or something Dad argues about at the supper table at election time. They could even, perhaps, give Dad some pointers.

"Pupil-participation" one such school (the Nichols Intermediate at Evanston, Ill.) calls its method of democratic government.

Co-operative Council

Through a Co-operative Council and nine "service committees" the children work with the teachers in solving the school's problems.

The cafeteria, for instance, was a noisy, crowded place. (There are some 1000 pupils in the school—6th, 7th, and 8th grades.) The teachers set the matter before the Cafeteria Committee and the children transformed the lunch room into a pleasant spot of order and comparative quiet.

They made graphs, and mapped out a one-way traffic plan, so people with trays would not bump into each other. "Scouts" were appointed to notify the various rooms when the cafeteria was ready for them. Ushers were stationed at the door to prevent anyone from slipping in out of turn, and other ushers in the aisles to maintain traffic order.

They Abide by It And Like It

One day you could have seen a dark-haired, little eighth-grade girl, in a yellow dress, standing resolutely at the cafeteria door, bright smile on her face, while a roomful of youngsters streamed in to their lunch. A boy leaned up against the wall near her, bent on getting in out of turn. To his low-voiced arguments the girl shook her head, smiling, and the boy lounged away.

"If the teachers had laid down such a plan, the children would have thought it terrible," said one of the instructors. "But having reasoned it out themselves and seen the wisdom of it, they abide by it and like it."

Bicycles present a problem in a school of 1000 pupils. Bikes have to have parking space during school hours, and protection from vandals. Sometimes handlebar grips mysteriously disappear, even a front wheel, or frames are marred.

One day the 30 or 40 members of the Grounds and Bicycle Committee were discussing how to prevent the wheels from getting banged up in their stalls. Balloon tires, it seemed, were a problem.

"If you let them in easy, they'll fit," one boy stated. "But some people crowd the wheels in with the fender and take up two stalls."

"That's their undue privilege," the leader of the group stated, and the boy nodded agreement.

Earnest Discussion

Barb wire across the top of the fence leading to the stalls had been proposed to keep out marauders during school time, but someone said the town forbade the use of such wire. With an earnestness worthy of a city council the youngsters discussed the problem. Finally a boy was sent to the superintendent's office, to see whether the town might give the school special permission to use the wire. The superintendent, David E. Walker, came into the room. As one civic officer to a group of contemporaries he explained a possible plan to build a bicycle parking place under a wing of the school building, and difficulties in the way that had to be met.

The boys and girls listened. It was a common problem they all were seeking to solve for the protection of their property and the good of their community.

The Pupil Verdict

Frank, an Usher Committee member, walked in. The first snow had been the occasion for barrages of snowballs, many directed at windows and doors, and the ushers deemed it a matter for the Grounds Committee to stop. No one, it seemed, knew just who the snowballers were.

An eighth grade boy stood up. "This is my first time on the Grounds Committee," he said, "and the fellows don't know I'm on it. I could get in that bunch that does the snowballing, as if I was an ally of theirs, and find out and report who does it."

A protesting murmur, very like a boo, ran over the assembled youngsters. They'd have no such underhanded methods.

In came Ruth from another committee to report how she and other girls had been knocked down by boys playing tag.

Two Sides They Find

Joe, a sixth-grader, quickly arose. "I think that's sort of her fault. If she sees people playing tag, she ought to get out of the way."

The teacher-sponsor (one sits in the background at each service committee meeting, ready to guide if needed) looked inquiringly at Ruth, who murmured injuredly, "We try to."

The 30 or 40 committee members waited expectantly.

"I think there are two sides to that," said the teacher, to the entire group. "You'll have to be sure whether it's a case of deliberate action, or just playing. There are privileges we all are entitled to, but we must use them judiciously—whether we're the President of the United States, or a student in school. Each person has a certain right."

There were thoughtful faces. Ruth nodded courteously and went out.

There are nine such "service committees" at the Nichols School—Safety, Usher, Grounds and Bicycle, Cafeteria, Library, Auditorium, Social and Guidance, Art, and Publicity. Each has 10 to 40 members. Matters of wide importance are referred by them to the Co-operative Council, made up of an elected representative from each of the school's 31 "home rooms." The council is a sort of senate, Superintendent Walker explained, and the committees departments of government.

Permits No Intelligence Tests

In other ways the idea of democracy is carried out here. There's no segregation of bright, average, and slow pupils. "Society isn't like that," said Mr. Walker. "We live and work among people who are brilliant, mediocre, or slow. We aren't segregated."

When a few years ago they tried putting the brightest children in a class together, he declared, they didn't remain at the same level. Some progressed faster than others. The groups of "average" children did the best. The teachers found too, he continued, when the so-called bright youngsters were put together each one wanted to be the king bee and there was a terrific clash.

Superintendent Walker permits no intelligence tests. They are false indicators, he states, of a child's ability. Sometimes a boy labeled "slow" in his studies is found on the playground to have much executive ability. He's far from slow.

Count School An Opportunity

The children here, and in other such public schools, look upon school as an advantage, or opportunity, just as life is an opportunity, the superintendent stated. If they don't do as good work as they should, they "miss" it, like a person going to sleep at the opera.

And the youngsters approve of such schools so much that, as at the Nichols, it's hard to keep them out on the playground before the sessions begin. Many spend half their noontime recess doing extra work at various hobbies.

As for the status of the service committees and Co-operative Council, they aren't "extra-curricular," states Miss Ethel Stafford, who has them in charge at the Nichols School. They should be called "co-curricular," she declares, "for the lessons learned through them are as important to the children as anything they learn in school."

And such practice in democratic living promises well for the preservation of the country's democracy a generation hence—wouldn't you think?

Grace M. Miller

Co-operative Council (Student Government Group) of the Nichols Intermediate School, Evanston, Ill., in Session

Play Materials For Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because simple playthings for children are important to their growth, it is good at all seasons of the year to consider what play materials at hand will best meet a child's play needs. Toys are everywhere displayed; but have the possibilities of earth, sand, sawdust, woodshavings, clay, water, wood, dress-up trunks, and participation toys been completely considered by parents and teachers? This column, prepared by experts in the field of constructive play, presents each Saturday for nine weeks a few helps for parents and teachers of little children.

I

Earth as Play Material

Let us observe the young child when he chooses his own natural play materials. Let us watch Bobby in the back yard, digging, with his shovel, a big spoon, and an old sifter, that loose earth around the roots of the peach tree. Let us go across to the lot where a group of older boys is throwing up earthworks for their "conservation dam." Here is a small group digging a cave. They enter it by means of a long, low, dark passage way, solidly walled and roofed (it is well to inspect the supports), complete even to a stove pipe to carry the smoke up and out. When finished, the gypsy camp will be roomy enough comfortably to house six children. They confide they are going to bake potatoes and tell stories.

How children joy in digging in the earth, whether to make a garden or a cave. Dear old earth, not so sticky as clay, not so slippery and transient as sand, just nice, clean dirt. Earth is one of the cheapest things in the world, one of the bits of equipment closest to all, within financial reach of most, and yet so frequently tabooed! City children, especially, are often denied contact with earth. It might be well both for city parents and city teachers to make use of this material. A good rich loam seems the most ideal, with a little sand and some clay mixed through it. A plot about 10 feet square makes a satisfactory play place. Let the children dig out a pit the size to be used, wall it up with planks if possible, throw in the earth, loose and fluffy, and see what happens. For costume the coverall suit is best for the playfellow, and naturally, bare feet will want to "oozel" in the cool, soft earth. A few boards and the usual discarded things to be found in basement, attic, or vacant lot complete the equipment.

While we are on the subject of earth, a word might be said in favor of children's gardens. A child so loves to dig, plant, water, tend, stake, weed, and maybe even pull up to "see if it's growing" that it is wrong to dwarf his spontaneous interest by too much artificial prescription of "right here, so long, so wide, so often." The interest of little tots of nursery school, kindergarten and first grade age is more intense if their gardens are not too obviously the projects of adults. Gardens that are laid out in rows, measured with tape and line, planted by a single child at a time, directed by teacher or parent, pointing out where each seed is to be dropped, watered under strict supervision—well, that is not a child's garden.

We do not mean to indicate that children cannot and should not be taught to plant properly and care for a garden, but at the outset a little random play seems necessary. In this first gardening the child's sincere joy and love of the "green things a-growing" should be uppermost; he must be allowed to experiment with these green things as he would with wood, clay or blocks.

Gradually, after a child has been given a chance to play with earth and its yields, after appropriate talks, stories, songs and examples have implanted themselves in his thinking, he will be ready to garden in the more accepted sense. Privileged to enjoy his own beginnings he will develop into a real garden lover.

A Saturday Feature

Educational Games the Whole Family Enjoys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

We have a little game which we play in our house which is not only a lot of fun but very educational besides. The whole family plays it. We call it our dictionary game. Father gets the big dictionary and the family arranges itself before him. Father starts at the right and asks the definition of a word to the first person, who if he is unable to define it, has a black mark chalked up against him, and the next person has a chance to define the word. So it goes on through the players, and I might add our group is often bolstered by outsiders who like our dictionary game.

At the end of an hour the scores are added up and the person having the fewest black marks wins the game. We have found this an exceedingly educational game, and I have noticed that we all use correctly many words which we would not ordinarily know the meaning of. It has given us all a much wider vocabulary. I think this rather different version of the old "spelldown" might prove a good game for the schoolteacher to employ.

We have also a geography game. We use colored thumb tacks and a rather large map of the United States. Father calls out the name of a city, and the one who is "it" must take the thumb tack and locate the city within 60 seconds, a shorter time if he is a high school student. Each player uses a different color thumb tack. After an hour, the scores are added up, by counting the thumb tacks. After a month of playing this game every few nights we find we can locate most of the prominent cities without much hesitation. It has given us a much better knowledge of geographical locations, and we have often discussed the cities as to manufacturing centers, and such.

(Mrs.) B. P.

Librarian, Teacher and Movies

Illinois

Dear Editor:

Since so many children attend several movies in a week does it not seem high time for the teacher and librarian of the public library to take a greater part in trying to see that the children see the proper films for them according to age? Parents are not always interested, and even when they are, they often do not have the needed information. They may not have read the book from which the story is taken if it is a book film. They may not have access to newspapers and magazines which list in many cases good and bad movies and those appropriate for children; or they may not be sufficiently informed to judge whether these lists are authentic. Librarians and teachers, on the other hand, have access to lists prepared by Better Movie Societies and Woman's Clubs, many of which have published lists which are sent to schools and libraries.

Some teachers and librarians ask to be appraised well in advance of good children's movies.

Art periods in these schools are then devoted to making posters, which may be scenes based on the story as they know it from having read the book. If the book is a new one, and there are not enough copies for all to read it before the movie is shown, a list of books describing a similar time in history, a region in geography or some character much like the one stressed in the movie may be compiled, with the help of teacher and librarian. The children, by reading these books, gain some impression of the story. Many of the movies which are based on stories familiar to children, do

The Parent

stimulate a desire to read the book and there will be added calls for it. Librarians have found it helpful to display copies well in advance of the movie and for some time after. One music teacher always introduces some song suggestive of the period, geography, or history of the time depicted and asks that the children listen to see whether music of that nature is played during the filming. A Domestic Arts teacher has dressed dolls to resemble characters that will be shown in the movie.

(Miss) A. S.

Enough Desks to Go Around

Vermont

Dear Friends:

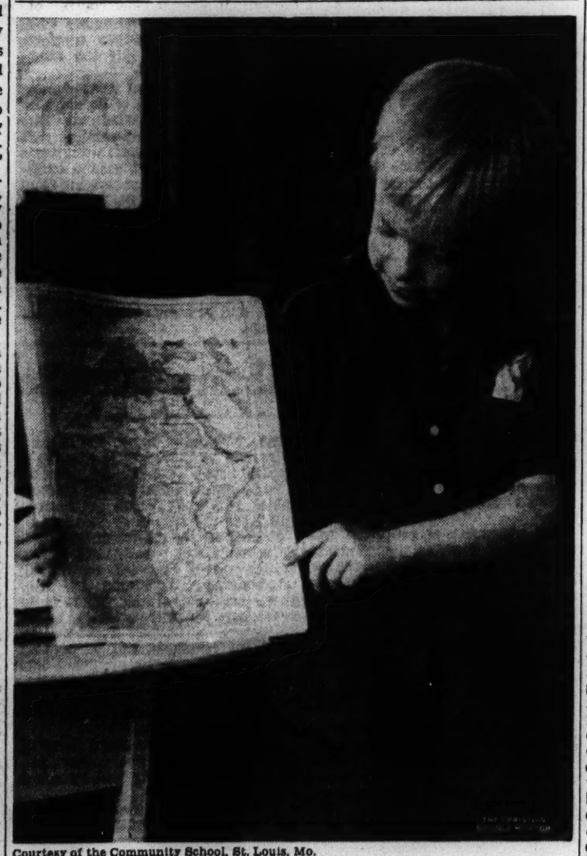
In families where there are several children often there are not tables and desks enough to go around for the usual evening study and coloring projects. We have found that oblongs of heavy wall board about 17 inches by 9 inches make very satisfactory lap desks. We let each child have one with his name written on the top so there will be no arguments over ownership.

My two older children began the new year by keeping a diary. It seems to me that this is valuable for several reasons. It gives them something definite to do each day. And, of greatest importance, it makes clear to them that, no matter how commonplace their day may have been, it had its high spots. They are encouraged to stress the good in their jottings, thus learning to appreciate the beautiful and constructive. No one is discontented who sees the gold in the sunset, hears the whisper of pines, and studies the habits of the squirrel chattering on the wall.

Some time ago I read a letter from a "green mother." I brought up my first child by a "book," as she did, and in my case it also caused many no little concern. Apparently public opinion did its work because I brought up the others with the careless touch of experience and they were not nearly so efficient nor well trained! Let us not confuse over-anxiety with righteous care. Fear and worry are wrong, but it is a mother's duty to give her baby the best possible care. A slip won't hurt him a bit, but a slip may become a slide. Fly your flags with a gay nonchalance! Don't let them down and be sorry.

(Mrs.) M. F.

A Saturday Column



Courtesy of the Community School, St. Louis, Mo.

Sharing It With the Class

This young gentleman is not "reciting." He is telling the class what is tremendously interesting to him. "Africa is the home of wild animals," he says, and it is something that through his reading he has actually discovered.

Guidance Plan for South Australian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

A well-organized plan, probably the most ambitious of its kind in Australia, has now been adopted by the Education Department for vocational guidance and placement in positions for children in the secondary schools. The Director of Education, Mr. William J. Adey, who took the first step in the scheme by advising parents of its objects, has asked head teachers to guide and assist all students as they proceed from primary schools to higher courses of study. Mr. Adey explains that the organization of the scheme is of a three-fold character.

First there is a system for recording the history and potentialities of each child, not only scholastically, but also from physical, moral and social aspects. Secondly, there is the recording of all potential, or actual vacancies in workshops, factories, banks, offices, shops, Government departments, and so on, with the requirements, outlook, and opportunities so far as they can be determined in each case. The third step will link up the schools and the scholars, on the one hand, with the employers and the jobs on the other. The ultimate aim is to get the right boys and girls into the right jobs; that is, into positions for which they are most suited both by ability and inclination.

The headmaster or headmistress of each super-primary school will be chief counselor, and will appoint members of the staff as counselors in the proportion of about one to 50 students. Chief counselors will organize the arrangements for interviewing parents and students about their aptitudes and future occupations, and depute part of their work to selected counselors. At the end of each school year the headmaster will forward to the head office separate lists of boys and girls who have completed the two-year course, and who wish to be found positions. Employers have expressed themselves in hearty agreement with the plan and their co-operation will help to solve the problem of what to do with the thousands of children who emerge from the schools every year.

Concerts During Their Noon Hour

The Carnegie Corporation recently presented Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, with a college music set valued at $2,500 which has just been received at the college. The set consists of the following items: An electric phonograph of special two-cabinet design for use in small rooms and auditoriums; 945 phonograph records comprising a complete anthology of recorded music; a walnut cabinet with 81 buckram albums in which to keep the records; 151 bound scores for all completely recorded works in the set; 100 books on musical subjects—history, biography and works of reference; a four-drawer cabinet of printed card indexes of all the records in the set, classified by composer, title, medium and form.

Dr. George W. Sanford, faculty adviser to the Case Musical Clubs, plans to present a recorded concert at Case every day during the noon hour. A series of such concerts was held last year and proved extremely popular with the students. Symphonic and classical music recordings were loaned by the students, mimeographed programs were prepared and a great deal of interest aroused among the lovers of good music. It was due in part to this enthusiasm shown by the students that the Carnegie Corporation presented the set to the college to encourage the fine work which had already been started.

Engineers and engineering students are frequently accused of being interested in nothing but technology. However, at Case School of Applied Science, all cultural subjects are actively encouraged and work in extra curricular activities such as band, orchestra, glee club, dramatics club, debating and journalism are recognized as just as much a part of a student's education as his work in the classroom and the laboratory. The college is rather proud of the high level of her musical organizations in particular and feels that the acquisition of the new music set will encourage among the students an even wider appreciation of great music.

Latin Class Stages 'Battle of Wits'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the first day after a week's vacation, and as no assignment had been given, the teacher was seeking a way to make a review lesson both challenging and profitable to a class in third-year Latin. When the group assembled, she announced a Latin "battle of wits" similar to that conducted by Professor Quiz over the radio on Saturday evenings. Immediately there was an enthusiastic response. Five pupils were selected as the contenders, two more were designated as score keepers, and the rest of the class became the audience, who had at intervals to be admonished, "No prompting, please. Let's keep the contest fair!"

Four series of questions had been prepared. The first contained varied groups of questions on vocabulary: Latin equivalents for English words, English equivalents for Latin words, Latin synonyms for Latin words, Latin antonyms for Latin words, a group of Latin idioms. The second series called for the proper rearrangement of three interjumbled Latin sentences involving grammar principles recently studied. This series proved to be quite thought-provoking and was especially a source of delight to the audience.

Series No. 3 asked for the Latin rendering of short English sentences also built on vocabulary and grammar principles which the class had been using. The last series, again suggested by Professor Quiz's program, presented "puzzlers." These stated in simple Latin a series of facts, and called for a conclusion. One, for instance, told that Aeneas was the father of Ascanius, that Creusa was the wife of Aeneas, that Priam, king of Troy, was the father of Creusa. The question was then asked, what, if any, relationship existed between King Priam and Ascanius. These were more relaxing, and provoked some mirth and pleasure.

In the course of the period a number of important idioms and constructions of the language had been firmly rooted in thought, and both teacher and pupils felt that the time had been profitably spent.

Traits of Successful Teachers

The successful teacher creates an atmosphere for thinking. She gives her pupils the benefit of her experience but she never crystallizes their thinking nor superimposes her judgments and decisions. Poise is an asset but noise is a liability . . . Constant talkers are never successful teachers. I heard very recently of an English teacher in a high school who talks forty minutes out of every period and makes personal remarks. Just too bad, because her students judge her; their parents regret that their children must be in her classes. Defend all students from eloquent, loquacious English teachers.—Jessie Gray in the Brooklyn Teacher.

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
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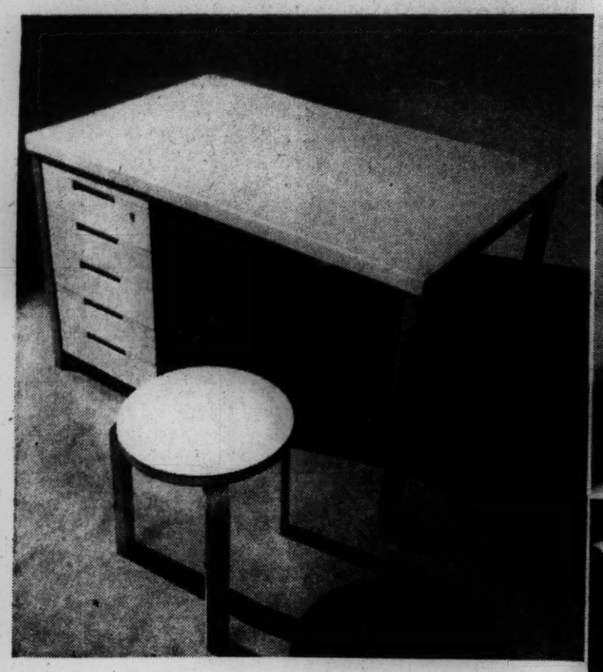
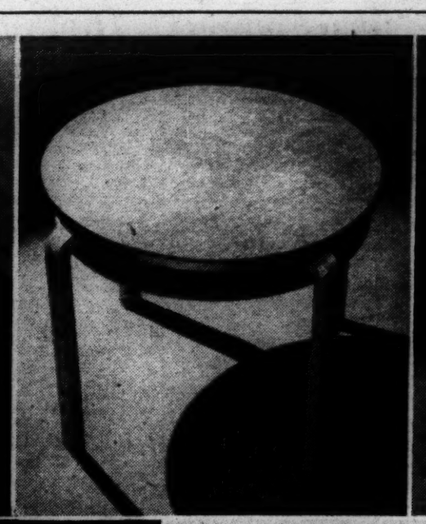
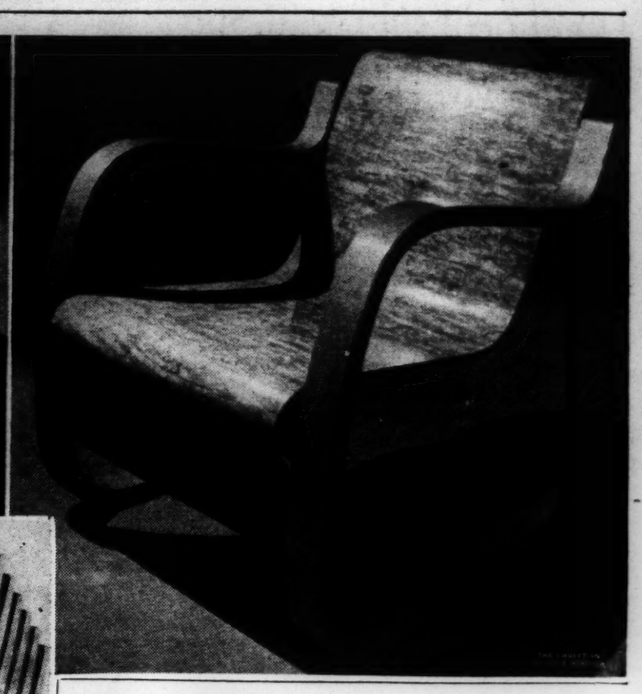
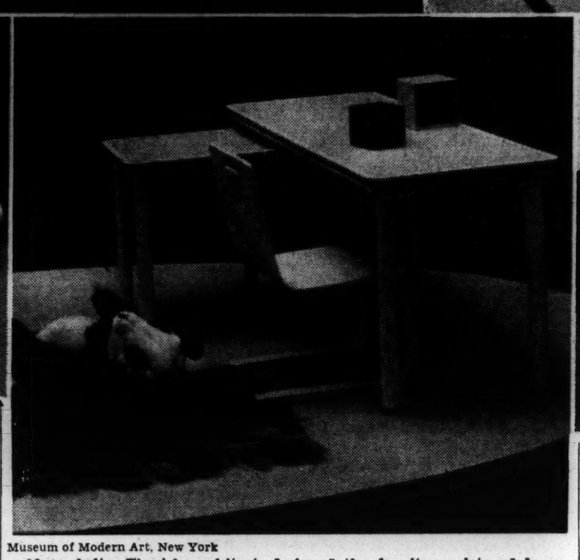








Museum of Modern Art, New York

Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect, designed the furniture pictured here and currently exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art. . . . In the top row, the drawer section is on casters and may be pulled out for additional working space or may be placed elsewhere, as desired. The stool is designed to nest closely, so may take but small space. These pieces are birch, the table and the drawer section selling for $45.50, and the stool from $2 to $5, according to finish. . . . Other plywood forms are shown in the top row, the arm chair at the right selling in New York for $15.25 to $23, depending upon material, finish, and upholstery. . . . At the left below is another of Aalto's chairs, this one having a joined frame and a plywood seat. This sells for $7 to $14.25, according to its finish, while the stacked chairs at the right are priced at $5.25 to $10.75. . . . The child's furniture at the center is painted, one table slides beneath the other; the chairs take little space

Presenting a Finnish Architect

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

The current exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art here introduces to Americans a European architect who has attracted more than European attention. Conspicuous originality and profound appreciation of all requirements of each undertaking, characterize the work of Alvar Aalto of Finland who graduated from Helsingfors Technical College only seventeen years ago.

With numerous important commissions to his credit, some have been for special public uses which have led him to design furniture for them. This he has done with the same seriously calculating freedom and scientific individuality that distinguish his great sanitarium at Pemar completed five years ago, and a municipal library at Viborg finished a year later.

This exhibition presents photographs of Aalto's buildings already mentioned and includes the Finnish pavilion at the 1937 Paris exposition and his own home. In each one there are seen fresh but well-considered ventures in the use of materials, as well as clear-visioned freedom and adequacy in meeting specific conditions. Among the most pleasing and surprising essays are the slender quadruple wood columns of the Pavilion, bound at their half height by withes, and the single reinforced wood columns of the same building.

The showing which is arranged in one of the buildings of Rockefeller Center at 14 West 14th Street holds a double interest, as its contents present to us these proper and complementary activities of an architect—the conception of a building and also of those essential devices and conveniences and ornaments which we have come to designate as furniture.

In these days of mass production of home outfitting materials and objects, when home residence architecture is either without style or else is a nameless muddle, it is easy to forget that furniture and decorative styles nearly always harmonized throughout history, until a little over a century ago. The exceptions are found in such transient decadences of fashion as those surrounding the name of Charles II, and later in mid-Victorian years.

House builder and furniture maker were brother craftsmen for many centuries; often, indeed, the same artisan produced both the shelter and its movable outfittings. This happened as late as in Queen Elizabeth's time, in whose latter years England's first recorded architect Inigo Jones was approaching fame. But it was three generations later when Robert Adam had been made Royal Architect, that England saw the complete functioning of the architect as designer of both structure and its furnishings, a development that had been progressing rapidly through the 1700's.

In the early years of the 1900's architects are again leaders among the most successful designers of objects for use and ornament in the modern home. It is they who have been called in at last by manufacturers to lend talent and training to a trade that too long avoided the misconceived "expense." So now advertisements announce "Designed by So-and-So" as an incentive for public buying.

It is in the ingenious and effective use of ply-wood that Alvar Aalto's furniture calls most strongly for attention. Extremely sensitive to the nature of this material and to its possibilities, he has shaped it more usefully and freely than has been done by others. But this has been a means not an end, for excellence in manipulation of material has been incidental to the creation of furniture—chiefly chairs—which are suited to people's desires as they change with a day's program. Dressing, office work, dining, reading, relaxing—each leads the sitter to assume a posture differing naturally from all others, and for suiting each one, wood has been found the stuff most adaptable, light and economical.

Perhaps the abundant supply of white birch which Finland affords made this Aalto's first choice, although wood of some sort is the traditional base used the world over. Only recently have metals been introduced for frames, and a very few years have been enough to prove that even when steel tubing has been treated to resemble wood and seats are completely comfortable, metal fails to stir the affections of the public.

It has been noted that among Aalto's buildings are a library and a sanitarium. Connected with the library are an auditorium, club rooms, and a buffet, each using seats of a special type. The second building has need for shapes ranging from the simplest stools to the easiest of reclining positions. Evidently these requirements have been given the status and analysis of a major problem, with resulting designs that embody an astonishing suitability to use, to easy manufacture, to mobility, and in some cases to compact storage.

Small House Heating

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With the announcement of the Government's new program for home building loans, the heating industry calls attention to equipment designed to provide maximum economy and efficiency at low cost, says the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

Due to the amazing improvements made in heating equipment in recent years, the builder of a small house today can have a plant that is more responsive to thermostatic controls and more economical in its operation than anything that could be purchased a few years ago.

Quick-venting air valves for steam heating plants and forced circulation for hot water systems; special boilers for liquid, gaseous, and solid fuels; attractive slim-tube radiators; convectors for complete concealment in the wall—these are among the significant new developments in the heating industry.

The use of a pump to force the circulation of hot water between the boiler and the radiators makes this type of heating plant very positive and responsive in its operation. The use of smaller radiators, smaller pipe, and smaller valves and fittings, make it possible to effect a substantial saving in the previous cost of a hot water plant.

The 'Old London' Exhibition

By Frank Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

On eight previous occasions Sir Philip Sassoon has cleared out the whole of the first floor of his town mansion, that looks over Hyde Park, and devoted the space to loan collections of work of art on behalf of the Royal Northern Hospital, of which he is treasurer. These shows have been not only a substantial success for the charity they are designed to help, but have become popular social events at which famous pictures and tapestries can be seen to immense advantage in almost ideal surroundings.

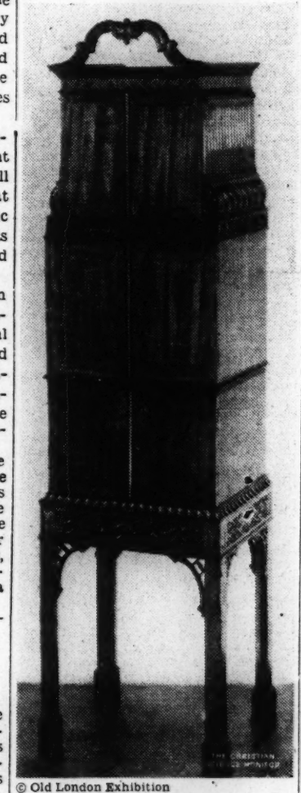
This year the display consists of works of high artistic quality by Londoners (or rather men working in London) and of London scenes and personalities. If a single gifted individual can be said to dominate the show, that man is Antonio Canale, called Canaletto. He came to England just before 1750, bringing with him something of Venetian glamour, and painting for various notable people of the period scenes of London activities which vie with anything he produced for the luxury loving merchants of his native city.

Two of these inimitable views have been lent by King George, two by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and one by the Duke of Buccleuch. The last looks upstream towards Westminster Bridge, with Westminster Hall and the Abbey on the right and a colorful assemblage of boats and barges in the foreground. Closer to earth, and in its way even more close to the ordinary life of the time, is a vivid little drawing by Thomas Rowlandson, showing one of London's best-known landmarks, the equestrian statue of Charles I which looks down Whitehall.

A more unusual type of exhibit is an hour-glass in a bronze case which belongs to the city church of St. Alban, Wood Street, and is thought to date from the early 1600's, though from its style it may well be Elizabethan. Such things are very rare, and take one back with peculiar emphasis to the days when our ancestors thought nothing of sitting through a three-hour sermon on Sunday mornings. Innumerable preachers must have turned this hour-glass over and over since it was first presented to the church, and the curious may like to know that a recent test has shown that the sand runs from top to bottom in exactly 60 minutes.

The furniture is shown to great advantage in a long room, with an important tapestry lent by the King from Hampton Court as a central background. It ranges from the quiet distinction in fashion under Queen Anne, to the more extravagant and elaborate designs of the early 1800's. Midway between the two is such a piece as the beautifully balanced and carved mahogany coin cabinet, once at Hornby Castle, which shows the style of the great Chippendale in his least fantastic manner.

The silver is drawn from numerous sources, both private and semi-public. The earliest is a small cup dated 1496, the latest a tureen of 1836.



© Old London Exhibition

A mahogany Chippendale coin cabinet from Hornby Castle was lent to the Old London Exhibition by Frank Partridge, Ltd.

An Inviting Library May Be Inexpensive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, don't worry about your library," people say. "It doesn't matter so much about decorating it; you can always use old things there."

This viewpoint is prevalent but very wrong. True, one can utilize old things. And true, also, that a library should not have the set appearance that modern decoration gives to reception halls, for instance. But attaining the goal of casual comfort that is desirable to a library, is one of the difficult tasks in interior decoration. It can so easily be over done and made to look shabby.

The size and location of the room will determine to a large extent the pieces of furniture needed. If it is large, of course more chairs and sofas can be placed in it than in a smaller room. Then the desk can be a large sprawling one. With shelves, tables and book cases, your room will have the necessary balance.

It need not be an expensive room. Selection from one's old sofas (which many possess as family hand-me-downs) should be only those most comfortable. There is no space here for stiff-backed or hard-cushioned antiques. The chosen pieces of furniture, can be covered with matching or harmonizing colors with relatively small outlay. Cushions, pillows and hassocks of the same or contrasting fabric, provide additional color.

It is preferable to make these of materials that do not gather lint, or that appear dusty and lusterless in the lamplight.

Woodwork, walls, floors and most of the furniture finished in dark soft browns, will provide a suitable background for the books, bright-covered magazines, and pictures that you cherish. It is always possible, of course, to have your books recovered to give a neat, clean appearance, but few prefer this.

Brightened with clear soft tones of green or red, with grays and browns, makes an excellent setting for books. The room should be well shaded, but provided with excellent lighting. The placing of modern three-way floor lamps behind cozy chairs and couches will furnish excellent indirect lighting, softening and blending colors, giving the room a comfortable, inviting glow.

If spots of color are needed here and there, these can be introduced by flowered chintzes, or tip tables with bright lacquered tops. Or perhaps a new tone can be added by repainting waste baskets. A small scatter rug used over the carpet in front of a couch or sofa, lends an inviting touch. If there is a fireplace, large bright pillows may be on a low old couch facing it, a nice rug thrown casually across its back. Large magazine racks will hold a multitude of current publications and newspapers, always near a sofa or couch, but of course a few left lying carelessly on tables and chairs.

With all this, the room will look used, lived in, and will have that mellowed air that only old and valuable and beautiful things can attain. Wherever one looks, there is comfort.

It is wise to sand all surfaces before repainting. Light sanding between paint coats will help materially in obtaining a perfect finish.

Uniform Colors Adopted

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

It is increasingly easy to assemble kitchen equipment and have matching colors in the furniture, canisters, stove, cabinets, and so on. The home maker finds that if blue is to be the color choice in her kitchen, she is able to buy a stove with handles painted the same blue as the trim of her pans, even though they were bought in an entirely different store.

Far more colors in kitchen equipment match now than they did a year or so ago, the reason being nicely explained by an exhibit sponsored by the Bureau of Standards and set up in the Merchandise Mart in Chicago during the winter home furnishings market. There, kitchens were furnished by various manufacturers who assembled all of their wares in rooms, matching them perfectly. The red trim on the step-ladder, for instance, was the same as the red trimming on the cabinet, on the kitchen table, the designs in the linoleum, and so on. One room showed how a royal blue scheme could be carried out without having marine, turquoise, or a dozen other blues introduced, making a hodge-podge of color, as has often happened in the past.

This all came about because in April of last year the National Retail Dry Goods Association called a general conference of manufacturers, distributors, and users of kitchen and bathroom accessories and tried to work out a plan for uniform color practice. Favorable decisions applied not only to the kitchen but to the bathroom as well. Six standard colors were chosen for the kitchen—white, kitchen green, ivory, delphinium blue, royal blue, and red. For the bath room seven colors were chosen—white, bath-green, orchid, ivory, maize, bath-blue, and royal blue. Three of the colors—white, ivory, and royal blue—are common to both lists.

Manufacturers are responding readily to the new color plan, it was reported at the winter market. Almost 200 makers of stoves, refrigerators, tables, step ladders, linoleum, paint, synthetic materials, rubber, mats, and so on, have adopted the standard samples supplied by the Bureau.

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Needham 'Swimming Hole' Produces First Diver Ever to Become Crimson Captain

Few Tips From Dad Started Son on Way to Diving Title

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a sort of swimming hole out in Needham. It really is part and parcel of the Charles River. Ordinarily that so-called swimming hole would have little to do with Harvard University, but in this instance it proudly boasts having produced the first diver ever to become captain of a Harvard swimming team—E. Russell "Rusty" Greenhood.

It all came about from an ambitious youngster smart enough to take a few tips from his "Pop." Rusty liked to swim and his dad, E. Russell Greenhood, Sr., Boston attorney, liked to swim, too. The elder was something of a diver, and the only son admired his dad's ability. With parental pride the father taught the son a few tricks and today the son is a champion.

From the time he was a youngster in Needham—he now lives in Wellesley—Rusty has gone in for vigorous sport. For example, in the first wave of ski enthusiasm some five years ago, he emulated his father in taking to skiing, as he followed the parental example in specializing in diving. The Greenhoods, father and son, might be called violently athletic.

Skiing Experiences

His skiing experience was gathered back in the "toe-strap" era before cable bindings and "low hitches." Again, like his father, Rusty was fearless, if not foolhardy, in running trails by the hit-or-miss method.

His major interest, however, ran to water sports. To the dismay of his mother, he joined a few bold spirits, while he was in Needham High School, in organizing a subsea diving clan.

Rusty and his companions cleaned out the town garages of old five-gallon oil tins, made these into divers' helmets with glass soldered in fronts, and connected them up with bicycle pump "air lines." These crude medieval helmets were kept from bobbing to the surface by loops of rope held under the armpits. These ropes, family clotheslines, served also as "life lines."

The submarine experts demonstrated their skill and daring out at the old bleachery at Charles River and many had their first sweet draught of publicity in the columns of home-town weeklies.

Rusty came to Harvard direct from Needham High, and as a freshman his diving was polished under the coaching of Bob Muir, Hal Ulen's assistant, at that time and now head coach at Williams College. The Needham youth also took a fling at track, winning numerals in the pole vault, but has elected to devote his athletic endeavors to diving only and other time to studies.

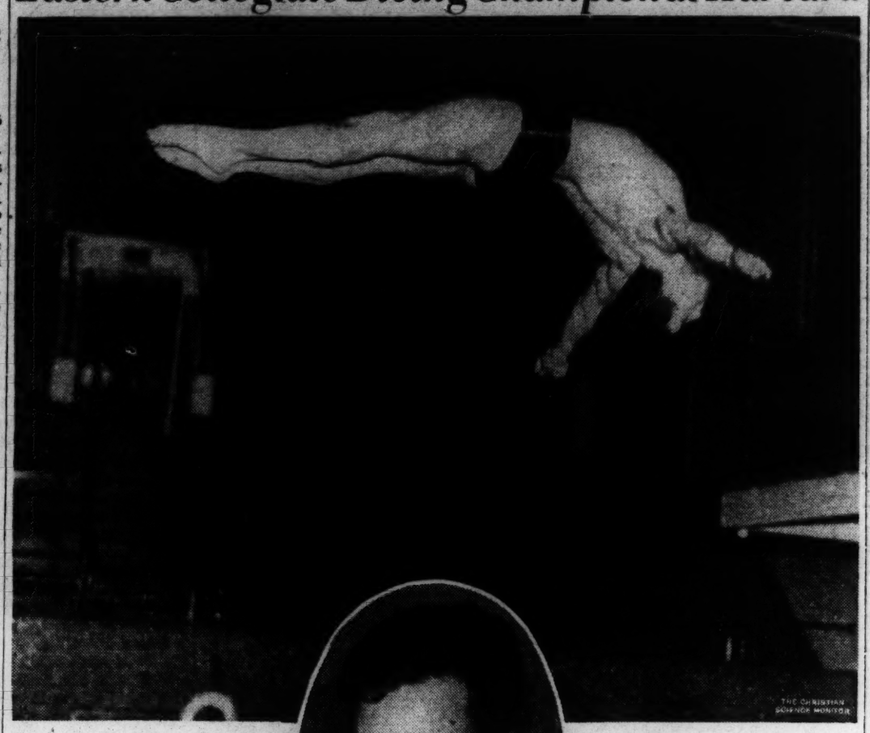
High Up in Studies

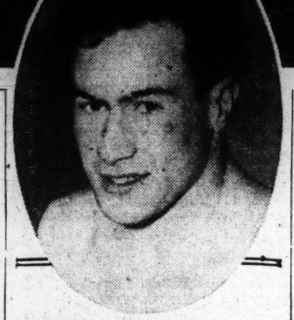
Concentration has resulted in his being placed in Group 2, academically (an average of two A's and two B's)—continuing his Needham scholastic record—and along with the captaincy of the Harvard swimming team, the New England A. A. A. U. low-board, and the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League individual low and high-board diving championships. In winning the N. E. A. A. A. U. title he totaled 125 points.

The Harvard captain-elect is competing in the national intercollegiates this week-end, and then will journey westward for the National A. A. A. U. championships. His trip to the latter event is sponsored by the N. E. A. A. A. U., and he will drive out with Charlie Hutter and Bill Kendall, Harvard team mates.

In college the new Crimson diving champion is a member of the House Committee in the Lowell governing body.

Eastern Collegiate Diving Champion at Harvard





By a Staff Photographer
E. Russell Greenhood, Jr.
New Harvard Varsity Swimming Captain-Elect Taking Trial Dive off the Three-Meter Board in the Harvard Pool. He Is Competing in the National Collegiates at New Brunswick, N. J.

Olympics Face Valleyfield Six On Garden Ice

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Valleyfield
Harris, lw		rw, Goulet
Spain, c		c, Hamel
Guibord, rw		lw, Lilly
Lynch, ld		rd, Matte
Stubbs, rd		ld, Philbin
Frazier, g		g, Lascelle

Olympic spares: Splaine Roberts, Ford, Dewey, Allen, Lax, Jeremoah, Costellom Rowe, O'Neil. Valleyfield spares: Deschampes, Guilbeault, Deneault, Howarth, Reeves, Boyer, Landreville.
Games start at 8:30 o'clock

Another fast and rugged hockey game is in store for local fans at the Boston Garden tonight when the popular Boston Olympics meet the Valleyfield Braves in the first of a two-game series. The second game is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

These teams have met five times this season with the local club out in front by a one-game margin. Each contest, however, has been thrilling and the outcome was continually in doubt.

The visitors will present the same line-up that battled the Olympics here before, featuring the peerless Johnny Lascelle in the cage. Lascelle stands out as the most colorful amateur net minder to have appeared in the Boston rink this winter.

Other stars wearing the Braves colors tonight will be the husky Jerry Philbin and Henri Matte on the defense and Theo Hamel, Walter Lilly, and Paul Goulet teaming up on the first line.

The Olympics, handicapped by the loss of their star defenseman, Art Smith, will play about the same outfit that has carried them to the top of the American heap. Coach Hago Harrington has changed the left wings of his second and third lines around in an endeavor to strengthen their scoring punch. The shift brings Al Dewey up to team with his old Harvard mate, George Ford, and Junie Allen of Dartmouth. Jack Costello will drop back to the Lax-Jeremiah line.

Ted Frazier will take up the goal tending job tonight and possibly may work in tomorrow's game.

Vermont Nine Opens Season

Vermont University's baseball team opened the spring season today at Annapolis, Md., by playing the Navy. The Vermont squad arrived at noon yesterday and had a short work out in preparation for today's contest.

Hockey Play-Offs At a Glance

By the Associated Press

First-Place Series (3 of 5 Games)
First Game: Toronto 1, Boston 0.
Second Game: At Toronto tonight.
Remaining Games: At Boston March 29, 31, and April 3 (if necessary).

Second-Place Series (2 of 3 Games)
Standing
N. Y. Americans 1, N. Y. Rangers 1.
Third Game: At New York Sunday.

Third-Place Series Standing
Montreal Canadiens 1, Chicago 1.
Third Game: At Montreal tonight.

American Hockey Association
St. Louis 1, Minneapolis 0.
(Gives St. Louis Championship).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Little Rock Flyers won women's National A. A. U. basketball title.

Five Years Ago

Maureen Orcutt captured women's North and South golf tourney.

Boston Bees Face Red Sox For Hub Title

SARASOTA, Fla., March 26—With a one-game advantage as a result of their 3-to-2 March 17 triumph at Bradenton, the Bees today moved in on the Red Sox for the second battle of the annual exhibition series for the mythical championship of Boston.

This spring, for the first time under the current managements, the series is scheduled in six games—four in Florida and the remaining two in the Hub—just prior to the opening of the regular National and American League campaigns. The third contest is booked for Bradenton March 30, and the fourth here in Sarasota on April 3.

Much rivalry has developed between Boston's two major league outfits. It is an open secret that either club would take great delight in humbling the other, and both go into these Grapefruit League engagements as if the World Series crown was their objective.

Typical of Bees

The opening victory at Bradenton was typical of the Bees. By playing their usual tight defensive game, the Stengel club ran off eight scoreless innings of the nine played. Tony Cuccinello, at second base, and Debs Garms, substituting for the injured English at third, played sparkling fielding games. Tony also scored the first run, and his single put Roy Johnson in a position to score the second.

However, the real hero of that first game was a young husky named Harl Maggert, who is rapidly winning the reputation of a real hitter. The Asheville rookie stepped to the plate as a pinch hitter for Pitcher John Lanning in the last of the ninth, and blasted the first Jim Bagby pitch into right field to send Elbie Fletcher home with the deciding run.

Measured First Pitch

Maggert had played in the Pacific Coast League against Gene Desautels, who is now catching for the Red Sox. Harl knew that Gene would call for a curve ball, because that was the Maggert weakness on the coast. So the freshman just measured the initial pitch and pushed it toward right field.

The Boston city series is continued at Fenway Park on Saturday, April 16, after the two clubs have completed their slow journey northward. The following afternoon the scene changes to National League Field, otherwise known as the Beehive. On Monday, April 18, the Red Sox inaugurate the American League season against the world champion New York Yankees.

E. R.

Princeton's Trio Smashes Record

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 26 (AP)—Princeton's great trio of Al Vande Weghe, Dick Hough and Hank Van Oss broke the listed American record last night in capturing the 300-yard medley relay at the National Collegiate A. A. swimming championships.

Their time was 2m. 54.7s., beating by two tenths of a second the listed American mark of the Lake Shore A. C., the national intercollegiate mark of 2m. 57s., made last year by Harvard and the N. C. A. A. meet standard of 2m. 57.8s., set last year by Michigan was also erased.

Vande Weghe also broke intercollegiate and meet records in capturing the 150-yard backstroke title 1m. 34.2s., the listed national intercollegiate record of 1m. 36.7s., and the meet mark of 1m. 36.8s., established respectively by William Neunzig of Ohio State and Danny Zehr of Northwestern.

Retaining his 50-yard freestyle crown, Ed Kirar of Michigan beat out Harvard's Charley Hutter to win in 23.2s. Hutter, a touch behind, was one tenth of a second slower.

Unbeaten in eastern intercollegiate league competition, Bill Kendall of Harvard copped the 220-yard freestyle easily in 4m. 50.5s.

Falconbridge Falcons Win in Northern Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUDBURY, Ontario, March 26—When Sudbury Tigers marched to the Allan Cup a year ago it was accomplished by banding together an all-star squad from the pick of a house league in Northern Ontario's mining belt. Frood Mines team supplied a large percentage of the Tigers.

But the Northern Ontario Hockey Association champions were developed in Canada's customary manner this season—qualifying loop schedule, league play-offs, interleague elimination rounds and sectional series. The year 1938 has seen Falconbridge Falcons, senior Nickel Belt League winners, romp to the N. O. H. A. crown for the right to meet Ontario Hockey Association's senior "A" titlists on the path leading to the Allan Cup playdowns.

Duckpin Tourney Starts

RICHMOND, Va., March 26 (AP)—The National Duckpin Bowling Congress launched its eleventh annual tournament here last night with 2,000 persons on hand to watch 16 men's and women's teams compete in the opening events.

Astor Clarke of Washington and Ida Simmons of Norfolk, Nation's No. 1 bowlers, met in an exhibition game with Clarke winning 140 to 136.

The Richmond Fire Company posted the high team score of 1,785 and the Haskins' Girls, also of Richmond, rolled 1,518.

B. U. Rifle Team Chosen

Boston University's sharpshooters will be one of the three New England University rifle teams to represent the first U. S. Army Corps Area in National intercollegiate rifle matches, it was announced by Area headquarters today. New Hampshire and Vermont are the other universities honored. The three teams scored highest of nine entered in the senior division of the New England eliminations.

Helen Dettweiler Wins

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 26 (AP)—Long drives and sure putts brought victory yesterday to Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., in the final of the eighth annual Augusta Woman's Open Golf tournament. She defeated Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 3 and 2, in the scheduled 18-hole round. Miss Bauer, winner of the 1934 tournament here, was troubled with hooks and slices, was unsteady on the greens.

Dartmouth and Columbia Share Ivy League Honors

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Competition in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League was the keenest during the past season that it has been for a number of years. The teams of Dartmouth, Harvard, and Pennsylvania, the defending champions, were fairly evenly matched and it was not until the home stretch that Dartmouth's quintet was assured the title.

Starting off strongly, the Hanover Indians won their first four games, defeating Harvard, Cornell, Yale, and Pennsylvania. When The Big Green invaded Pennsylvania for the return game, the Philadelphia team rallied to upset Dartmouth after two overtime sessions were necessary. The Hanover team solidified its first place position in the league by winning their next four contests. In the meantime mid-year examination results had been announced and several of Dartmouth's varsity court members were forced to leave the squad including Roger Dudis '39, one of the Green's topnotchers.

The loss of these men handicapped Dartmouth and they dropped games to Columbia, Princeton, and Harvard, but when the Crimson lost to Princeton it assured the Green of the championship.

Dartmouth, as last year, led the league in team scoring. They rolled up 521 points as against their 484 points for last season.

Harvard and Pennsylvania tied for runner-up honors. The Crimson lost its effectiveness when two of its stars, Charles D. Lutz, Jr., '40, and George F. Lowman '38, were forced out of several games because of injuries. Harvard's team total was 453 points with Pennsylvania chalking up 451.

Princeton distinguished itself throughout the league race by defeating the favorite teams. Yale's only consolation was their one victory over Harvard, while Cornell and Columbia had to be satisfied with fourth and fifth positions. The results of all the games follow:

Dartmouth	43	Harvard	42
Dartmouth	55	Cornell	38
Dartmouth	49	Yale	27
Dartmouth	43	Pennsylvania	38
Pennsylvania	40	Dartmouth	38
Dartmouth	38	Yale	29
Dartmouth	44	Princeton	38
Dartmouth	50	Cornell	42
Dartmouth	46	Columbia	35
Columbia	48	Dartmouth	37
Princeton	47	Dartmouth	38
Harvard	46	Dartmouth	39
Harvard	38	Pennsylvania	35
Harvard	33	Princeton	2[illegible]
Yale	35	Harvard	33
Harvard	39	Cornell	37
Harvard	36	Columbia	31
Harvard	40	Cornell	30
Pennsylvania	4[illegible]	Harvard	3[illegible]
Columbia	58	Harvard	34
Princeton	37	Harvard	29
Harvard	57	Yale	42
Pennsylvania	42	Yale	39
Cornell	36	Pennsylvania	30
Pennsylvania	51	Cornell	4[illegible]
Columbia	39	Pennsylvania	33
Pennsylvania	35	Yale	32
Pennsylvania	40	Columbia	33
Pennsylvania	41	Princeton	39
Princeton	38	Pennsylvania	36
Cornell	41	Princeton	40
Cornell	45	Columbia	43
Cornell	42	Yale	3[illegible]
Cornell	43	Princeton	42
Cornell	60	Yale	3[illegible]
Columbia	47	Cornell	28
Columbia	44	Yale	29
Columbia	32	Princeton	28
Yale	49	Columbia	38
Princeton	49	Columbia	41
Princeton	34	Yale	25
Yale	41	Princeton	34

Individual scoring honors go to Columbia's John J. O'Brien Jr. '38 who tallied 58 field goals and 21 foul shots for a point total of 137. Despite the elimination of the center-jump—a rule believed by many to increase individual scoring—O'Brien's total did not equal that made by W. H. Foertsch '39 of Cornell, last year. He had a point total of 146.

Runner-up for individual honors this year was William K. Thomas '38 of Dartmouth with 43 field goals and 34 free throws for a total of 120 tallies. Last year Thomas was in third place with 125 points or five more than he had this year. The list of individual scorers follows:

Player, Class and College	Goals—Field	Foul	Pts.
J. J. O'Brien, Jr., '38 (Col.)	58	21	137
W. K. Thomas, '38 (D)	43	34	120
Carlton P. Wilson, '38 (Cor.)	45	19	109
R. E. Dougherty, '38 (Penn.)	47	14	108
J. M. Meyerholz '40 (Prin.)	44	16	104
T. A. Rich, '38 (Cor.)	48	6	102
R. A. Menzel, '38 (Penn.)	45	12	102
J. F. Coitone, Jr., '39 (D)	43	9	95
T. F. Erickson, '40 (Y)	36	23	95
J. H. Batchelder, Jr., '39 (D)	36	21	93
E. F. Anderson, '39 (Col.)	40	13	93
J. H. Naylor, '40 (Col.)	38	18	92
J. H. Herrick, '38 (H)	35	22	92
A. F. Mischo, Jr., '39 (Penn.)	35	22	92
T. M. Macioce, '39 (Col.)	35	15	85
R. I. McDonald, '38 (Cor.)	31	12	74
R. G. Dudis, '39 (D)	29	14	72
G. R. Scofield, '39 (Prin.)	26	19	71
D. S. Lloyd, '40 (Prin.)	26	16	68
U. J. Lupien, Jr., '38 (H)	22	21	65
R. F. MacLeod, '39 (D)	20	25	65
J. H. Vruwink, '38 (Prin.)	23	19	65
C. D. Lutz, Jr., '40 (H)	26	12	64
Edwin Leonard, '39 (Cor.)	27	8	62
J. C. Appel, '38 (Prin.)	25	9	59
C. L. Frantz, '38 (Y)	22	15	59
E. W. Hobler, '39 (Prin.)	25	6	56
G. F. Lowman, '38 (H)	21	14	56
Samuel Retano, '40 (Col.)	19	15	53
G. R. Hanna, '39 (D)	19	11	49
V. H. Struck, '38 (H)	17	15	49
A. B. Stevens, '40, (Y)	21	5	47
W. H. Foertsch, '39, (Cor.)	17	12	46
D. H. McKellar, '39, (Y)	20	5	45
A. S. Litman, '38, (H)	19	7	45
F. W. Heckel, 3d, '39, (H)	15	14	44
H. I. Gustafson, '40, (Penn.)	14	14	42
J. H. Norton, '39, (Y)	15	12	42
A. W. Vaughn, '40, (Cor.)	16	4	36
G. F. Sceders, '40, (Penn.)	13	9	35
G. H. Page, '39, (Y)	13	9	35
C. H. Kellogg, '39, (Y)	14	5	33
H. P. Brickley, '39, (Penn.)	11	9	31
G. F. Polzer, '40, (Cor.)	7	9	23
L. W. Krieger, '40, (Y)	9	5	23
R. A. Stanley, '38 (Penn.)	8	6	22
B. J. Sullivan, '40, (Y)	7	4	18
W. R. Duff, '39 (Y)	6	1	13
R. H. Willis, Jr., '38 (H)	6	1	13
E. G. Green, '40, (Prin.)	6	1	13
Harold Rafal, '39, (Col.)	5	2	12
L. H. Gallagher, '38, (Y)	5	0	10
R. H. Sullivan, '39, (H)	5	0	10
C. W. Diven, '39, (Penn.)	4	1	9
Harold Liebman, '39 (Cor.)	3	3	9
L. E. Dauner, '38 (Cor.)	3	3	9
S. F. Leggett, '38 (Col.)	4	1	9
L. W. Hanson, '40 (Cor.)	3	2	8
J. P. Connell, '40 (Penn.)	2	4	8
B. W. Pearce, '40 (Penn.)	2	4	8
J. B. Sullivan, '40 (D)	4	0	8
J. L. Dampeer, '38 (H)	3	1	7
R. A. White, '40 (D)	2	1	5
F. B. Macy, '40 (D)	2	1	5
John Niederhauser, '39 (Cor.)	2	1	5
W. B. Humes, '40 (H)	1	2	4
William Kozloff, '38 (Penn.)	1	2	4
C. A. Legg Jr., '40 (H)	1	2	4
R. H. Reno, '38 (D)	2	0	4
D. W. Toan, '40 (D)	1	1	3
R. L. Jordon, '40 (Prin.)	1	1	3
Ernest Gerger, '38 (Col.)	1	1	3
Wood (Cor.)	1	0	2
C. W. Mogk, '40 (Cor.)	1	0	2
C. M. Wolff, '38 (Col.)	1	0	2
C. A. Befarano, '39 (Col.)	1	0	2
F. Gutendorf, '40 (Col.)	1	0	2
E. W. Givens, '39 (Prin.)	1	0	2
J. C. Stewart, '39 (D)	1	0	2
A. H. Dankin, '38 (Y)	0	1	1
D. A. Scott, '38 (Prin.)	0	1	1

Army Elects Curtin

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—Cadet Richard Curtin of Taunton, Mass., was elected captain of the Army hockey team for next season by the hockey letter men yesterday. Cadet Wilton A. Laitman of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected manager of the team.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Louisville 7, Boston (A) 0.
Boston (N) 7, Indianapolis 1.
Detroit 5, St. Louis (N) 3.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.
Newark 2, New York (A) 1.
Washington 11, Columbus 2.
New York (N) 3, New Orleans 2.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia (A) 1.
Chicago (N) 7, Hollywood 6.
San Francisco 9, Pittsburgh 6.

Southern Pick-Ups

How the Probe Started

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 26—In a moment of relaxation during his recent investigation of the St. Louis Cardinal connections in the minor leagues, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's high commissioner, divulged the interesting information that he suspected nothing until players, visiting his Chicago office, innocently uncovered startling facts.

When the baseball season is over, the genial Judge often has callers in his Illinois headquarters. He conducts a sort of Hot Stove League behind the doors of his private room. He rarely passed up an opportunity to chat with players, whether they be major or minor leaguers.

In the recent past, players connected with a minor circuit, in which the Cardinals had interests, remarked to the Commissioner that no other clubs had a chance at the pennant " with those two St. Louis outfits in there." Of course, no major league team can control two clubs in the same minor organization, and Judge Landis immediately went to work investigating.

Suspicious Actions

It seems there must be a way to conduct a farm system without violating the constitution. Yet, the Cardinals have for some time been guilty of suspicious actions. What started these illegal measures was the abundance of material owned by the St. Louis club. Branch Rickey, Cardinal manager, undoubtedly controlled more farm hands than all other major league outfits combined.

The Cardinals have developed one farm hand, however, who threatens to be prominent before many more base hits have rattled against the fences. He is Enos Slaughter, born in Roxboro, N. C., April 27, 1916, and first sighted by the Red Bird management in the spring of 1934.

Summer Camp

That year the Cards conducted a summer camp for youngsters at Greensboro, N. C., and Slaughter was promising enough to warrant a contract with the club in that town. The following season the rookie was turned over to Martinsville, a Bi-State League club, where he batted only .273. Assigned to Columbus in the Sally League in 1936, he raised that average to .323.

Promoted to the Class AA Cardinal farm at Columbus, Ohio, in '37, Slaughter made a sensational rise to the batting leadership of the American Association, finishing at .382. A left-hander, the boy made 245 hits, for a total of 391 bases, and scored 147 runs. He also won firsts in those three departments of slugging. Seldom does a player successfully jump from a Class B league to Class AA.

Old timers will probably ask: "Is this baseball?" But it is a fact that a total of 32 home runs were hit in seven double-headers and one single game played in the National and American leagues, June 13, 1937.

Nine of these round-trippers came in a twin bill between the Yankees and Browns, New York getting five and St. Louis four. Joe Di Maggio, Yankee outfielder, and Harland Clift, Brownie third baseman, each hit for the circuit three times.

The Cubs-Phillies double-header produced eight homers, four for each club. Six bleacher drives were registered in the Senators-White Sox bargain bill, Chicago tabbing four. Five four-base clouts were hit in the Reds-Giants dual battle, all by Cincinnati. Two came in the Bees-Cardinals double attraction, one in the twin bill of the Dodgers and Pirates, and another in the Indians-Athletics double-header.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Women's Side of Lawn Tennis

On Thursday of this week we devoted this column to commenting on certain happenings past, present, and to come, in the world of lawn tennis. We took into consideration only the things relating to the men's side of the sport, and so today we are making amends by still devoting the column to lawn tennis, but confining our remarks to the women's side of the sport. In looking back to the days when the gentler sex was beginning to take lawn tennis seriously and comparing the playing conditions of 1887, when Ellen F. Hansell became the first United States woman champion at the game, with those of today, one cannot but view with admiration the great progress which women have made in this sport. While much of this progress has undoubtedly been due to the change in wearing apparel, improvement in the implements used in the game as well as in better-made courts, there is no question but what women have improved their playing fully as much, if not indeed more, than have the men since Richard D. Sears became the first United States champion in 1881. So today we find women tennis players occupying a very active and attractive position in the world of sport.

Wide World
Helen Wills Moody

Mrs. Moody's Return

The announcement that Helen Wills Moody is to return to the game as an active player after an absence of some two years is welcome news to the tennis world. Thursday we noted with regret the fact that Bunny Austin and von Cramm were apparently out of international competition, and so it is with satisfaction that we see in Mrs. Moody's return to the game some compensation for their loss. As to just how successful Mrs. Moody will be in regaining the supremacy which she enjoyed so many years is very much of a question. Reports from San Francisco state that she has been training for the coming season. Howard O. Kinsey, who has been coaching her and playing against her in practice, is quoted as saying that she is playing "the best tennis of her career." If that is so, she will go a long way in her quest for the all-England, United States, and any other women's championship she may decide to try for. At the moment there are only four women players we can think of who promise to be active this summer who should offer her any serious opposition. They are Anita Lizana of Chile, the 1937 United States champion; Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, runner-up in the United States and at Wimbledon last year; Alice I. Marble, United States champion in 1936; and Helen Hull Jacobs, United States champion in 1932-33-34-35. At her best Mrs. Moody should be able to defeat any one of the above quartet; but if she is not at her best, any one of them may stop her in her ambitious plan as outlined for 1938.

Should Retain Wightman Cup

That the United States should retain the Wightman Cup in the coming match with Great Britain at Wimbledon next June seems certain, as the team which was named by the United States Lawn Tennis Association is one of the strongest that has ever represented Uncle Sam. And while the United States will be as strong as ever, it is impossible to figure out how Great Britain can offer a very strong team this summer. Sixteen British players are now engaged in preparatory work under the watchful eye of Mrs. B. Richards, who has been appointed official instructress. These are the most promising of the younger generation, and, while there is no question but what some of them will make progress, it is unreasonable to expect that they can advance to such an extent as to make them a serious threat to the American defenders. Then, too, England will greatly miss the playing of Dorothy E. Round, now Mrs. Douglas L. Little, winner of the 1937 all-England championship, who has decided to remain out of competition this year. It is, therefore, only to be expected that the team made up of Mrs. Moody, Miss Marble, Miss Jacobs, Dorothy M. Bundy, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, and Gracyn W. Wheeler will bring the list of American victories up to 12 in the 16 matches which will have been held by these two countries since the trophy was first played for in 1923.

Kramer and Markham Badminton Finalists

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 (AP)—Walter Kramer, of Detroit, the defending champion, and William Markham, of New York, last night advanced into the final of the men's singles in the National Badminton championships.

Kramer beat D. Eversoll, of Seattle, 15—3, 15—8, while Markham defeated Dave Freeman, of Pasadena, Calif., 12—15, 15—9, 15—13.

Mary Whittemore, of Boston, and Mrs. Del Barkhuff, of Seattle, easily reached the final in the women's singles. Miss Whittemore beat Zoe Smith, Seattle, 11—9, 11—2, while Mrs. Barkhuff eliminated Mrs. R. G. Bergman, Westport, Conn., 11—7, 11—5.

P. G. A. May Limit Play Of Top-Flight Golfers

SARASOTA, Fla., March 26 (AP)—George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers Association, said today the Association would decide late this month whether to keep its top-flight stars out of all except the big money tournaments.

Final action on a proposal to limit 25 or more pros to events paying at least $5,000 in prize money will be taken at Augusta, Ga., March 30.

"These top-ranking players will be more valuable to the tournament in which they participate because they will not appear so often in cheap events," Jacobus explained.

Jacobus said the P. G. A. scoring system in use during the past year would be employed to select the star group. It is based on scores in certain major tournaments and is similar to the plan for picking members of the Ryder Cup team.

Townsend Awarded Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 26—John F. Townsend, Jr., of Indianapolis, Ind., has been named by the University of Michigan Board of Control of Physical Education as the recipient of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Medal for combined proficiency in athletics and scholarship, it was announced by the board today. Townsend, captain of Michigan's 1938 basketball team, has been generally called the greatest basketball player in Michigan history, earning all Big Ten honors at forward for three consecutive years and setting Michigan three-year and single-season scoring marks as well as leading his team with unparalleled passing play.

Bermuda Golf in Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 26 (AP)—The final of the Bermuda golf championship over the Riddell's Bay course became an all-Canadian affair yesterday with the elimination of the last United States survivors. Louis Miller of Chester, Nova Scotia, defeated Kenneth Sheldon, New York City, 3 and 2 in one 36-hole semi-final, and H. W. Jones, Hamilton, Ontario, duplicated that score in trouncing Harry Payne, Hackensack, N. J., 3 and 2.

Dartmouth Rugby Eleven to Bermuda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 25—Bermuda Rugby week this year, April 4th to 7th, will find not only Princeton and Yale Rugby teams, but also a representative team from Dartmouth arriving, making this the first year that the New Hampshire college has participated in this sports high light of the Easter season in Bermuda.

This information was disclosed by A. Nichol, organizer and chairman of the Rugby Committee of the Bermuda Athletic Association which is sponsoring this increasingly popular lawn event.

Besides the three American university teams, elevens will represent His Majesty's Navy and the Bermuda Athletic Association. Beautiful trophies have been put up by the Bermuda Trade Development Board, with the top-notch trophy being the Bermuda Government Cup.

The Yale team will arrive in Bermuda March 28th, a week before Rugby Week. Tentative bookings have been made for the Dartmouth group on the "Georgic" which is scheduled to sail from New York April 2d and returns April 7th.

It is understood that the coach of the Dartmouth team, who played for both Harvard and Oxford, will make the trip with the team. Most of the players are on the Varsity football team at Dartmouth which holds practice during the spring in preparation for the fall schedule.

To Enter Four Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala., March 25—Charley Holm, 'Bama fullback, is going to be a busy young man those Saturday afternoons during the track and field season. Holm participated in three events last year, but has decided to add another this year.

His events last season were the javelin, the broad jump and the high jump. In the javelin he threw 178 feet. This year he has been throwing the discus, and has been looking so good in this event that Coach Drew has decided to enter him in it, also.

Ghezzi Golf Victor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26 (AP)—Shooting a 279 for the 72 holes, Victor Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., won the 35th renewal of the North and South Open Golf tournament yesterday. Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., who won the 1935 event with a record score of 276, was second with 285. Horton Smith, Chicago, the defending champion; Ed Dudley, Augusta, Ga., and Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., tied for third place with scores of 288. Jimmy Hines of Great Neck, L. I., followed with a 287.

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The Home Forum

The Boats Bring Spring To Grand Marais

WE STILL find snow in the woods on May Day, at Grand Marais. Indeed, we find it in the sandbanks in June and even in July, buried as deep under drifted sand as ice is buried in sawdust on an old-fashioned farm. Spring and Winter meet at Grand Marais; they hold a windy conversation among the pines and sand dunes. For Spring comes not with a flurry of flowers or with song of birds, upon this shore of Lake Superior; her signs are not the signs the poet sings.

Our little road through the woods was deep in snows—the first snows of the winter under the layers of other snows that came later; so that the last snow would melt first under the April sun, and November's snow would be the last to go. Icicles were dripping from the roof the first day that the sun was warm enough to make an alteration in the landscape. That was the day we saw the sand foliage—the name given by Thoreau, away off in New England so long ago, to the rivulets of sand and water pouring down a sandbank in intricate, interlocking designs. The patterns made are leafy, lacy ones; but the headlong progress of the little channels leads Robert Frost, also of New England, to call them sand lizards. Did either of them ever see the grand scale on which lizards or foliage are created in the great dunes of Michigan?

* * *

IT WAS ONLY the promise, not the fact, of spring. The banks were again covered with snow, a new layer of snow over the sand that covered old drifts of snow; for sand is a drifting element, sent by every wind that comes to cover every surface.

Still no growing leaf is green, the blue-jay and the robin come but seldom. But we have seen a rabbit whose white winter coat has a spot of summer brown, and Sable Creek is running fast below our door. A visible reminder of its thick white winter shield of ice remains in the little island, two feet thick, of sand in the middle of the stream, sand settled on the surface of the ice from the dune above. The ice melted at last; and the sand sank into an island now being melted, in its turn, by the current of the stream.

Two signs of spring for us to treasure in our winter-bound hearts! The final, the conclusive one will come from distant ports, ploughing through and whistling over the waves of Lake Superior. As soon as the waves are free from binding ice, we watch the great expanse of Superior's deep blue wearing, like the rabbit, a winter coat of white. Once there is a breaking near the shore, a line of that famous blue appears; but past that, out to the horizon, the rough white surface stretches. The narrow lane closes over again, and again opens, and once more is locked up by frost. Nature is patient. Nature waits her time. The boats wait for nature.

* * *

ALL WINTER THE fishermen have been tending their boats, mending, repairing, preparing nets, oiling machinery. One or two have bought new boats in anticipation of great catches. These are most eager of all to be out. Others are more cautious. They cannot be lured by the thrill of new boats, the promise of high pay for the first lake trout and whitefish of the season. They wait till there is no risk of being trapped by freezing ice far from shore, halfway to Canada. So the boats go out slowly, one by one, toward adventure and the harvest of the nets, and the four-handled fish boxes begin their swift journeys to the far-off cities of the south.

Still we wait that other sign, the one that brings the assurance of spring to eyes that are weary of winter's brown and white. And on a frosty morning, before we are about our fire building, while in our beds we dream of southern woods where even now hepaticas are in blossom—we hear the boats!

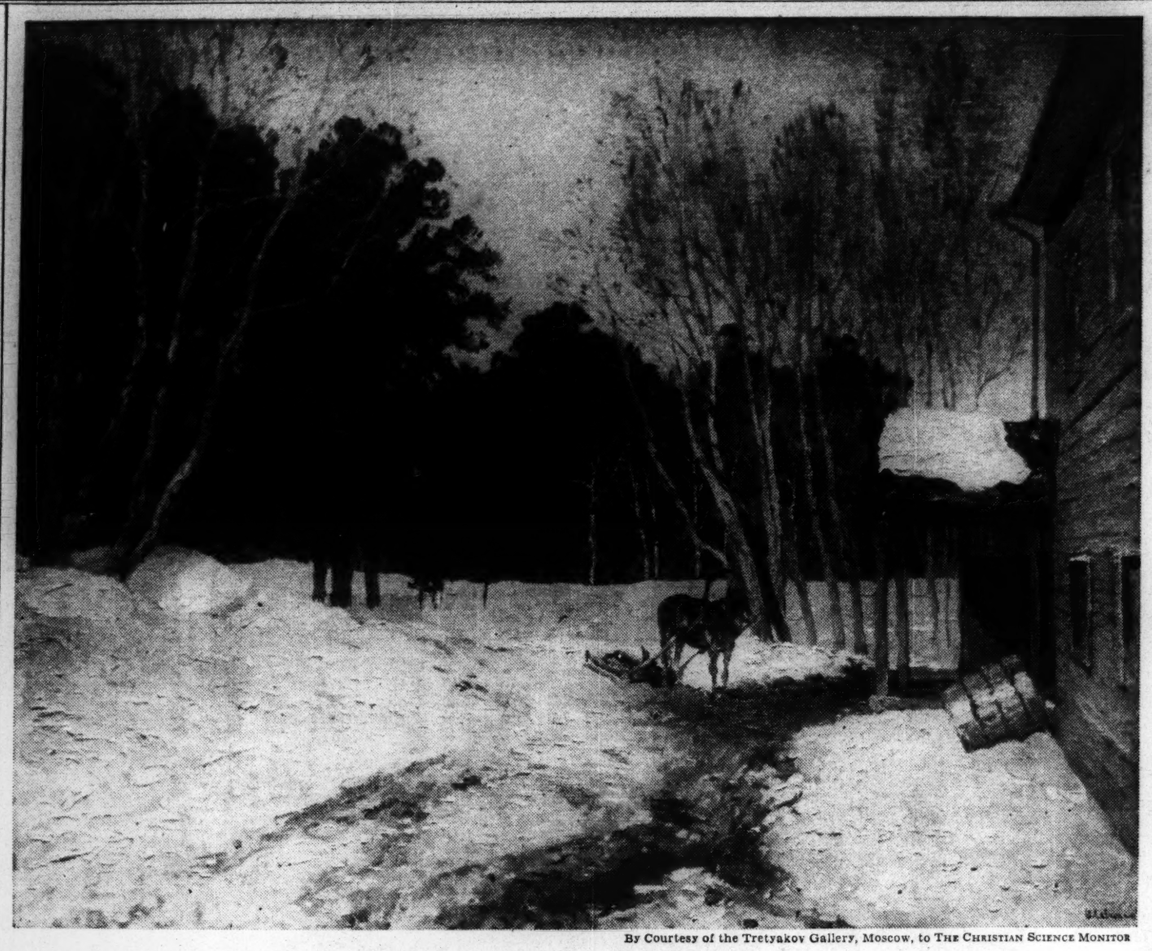
* * *

OUR SIGN OF spring! Our magical sign! From Cleveland, Buffalo, and Detroit, a fleet of freighters that have been groomed and tended impatiently until word came to their far-away docks that the waterways were clear. Across the creek and up the dunes, we run to see them come. A parade, a string of them passing, flat and low upon the water; but empty, going to Marquette for iron ore, to Duluth for grain and flour. Clumsy, dingy, workaday vessels, trailed by clouds of steam and smoke, for us they hold all the charm of ancient sails bound to India for spices and rare silks. And they know they bring us romance, release from winter's spell. To all such villages as ours they sing a greeting, great whistles blowing, shrieking their message of goodwill.

All through the day, we hear them. In country kitchens, housewives stop rattling the dishes to hear more clearly the welcome sound, and husbands rest their ax arms while they listen too. In the village, school children and their parents gather at the bay or on the point to watch the boats go by. Someone counts nineteen through the day, and through the night they also pass. Harbingers of spring!

Bluebirds brought us spring in Vermont. Arbutus gave the tidings in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. To a village nestling near the golden dunes of Lake Superior, spring is greeted when the boats come through.

E. V. D.



By Courtesy of the Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARCH, *A Painting by Isaac Ilich Levitan*

ISAAC ILICH LEVITAN (1861-1900) is one of the most famous of Russian landscape painters. He reflected the moods of the intelligentsia during the years of reaction in Russia—the eighties of the last century—and his melancholy yet lyrically effective and expressive landscapes were much appreciated by artists and art connoisseurs of Russia. He is still regarded as the outstanding representative of "mood" landscapes, and his work had great influence on the development of Russian landscape painting in the early years of this century.

Rosa Newmarch, the well-known critic of Russian painting and music, writes of Levitan: "Against him there is only one reproach to be made: that too often he closed his eyes to the gladness and glory of the world, selecting in preference the sternest and most melancholy aspects of Russian scenery—gray days, quiet autumnal moods, rain-washed skies—all seen with a deeply poetic vision and painted with breadth and boldness."

Even such a subject as a day in spring, which suggests bright happiness to the conventional artist, received a pensive interpretation through Levitan's brush. Though the sun shines cheerily on the melting snow of his March day, this country scene with its lonely horse conveys a sense of winter's desolation, rather than of spring's recurring promise.

Yet the great art collections in Russia also contain a number of examples of Levitan's "golden moods," and these paintings are warm and grateful.

Barcarole

ON CERTAIN dark and rainy nights
I like to walk along a street
Where lamp-posts turn to mooring lights,
And all the people one may meet
Are gondolas that jib and pass
To come to anchor on the grass
In someone's yard. I like to think
The buildings, humble and banal,
Are palaces upon the brink
Of some old fairy-tale canal,
And as I trudge along alone
Hear foreign water lapping stone.

VELMA HITCHCOCK

A Letter of Good Conversation

(William Cowper to the Rev. William Unwin)

August 6, 1780

MY DEAR FRIEND,—You like to hear from me: this is a very good reason why I should write. But I have nothing to say; this seems equally a good reason why I should not. Yet, if you had alighted from your horse at our door this morning, and at this present writing, being five o'clock in the afternoon, had found occasion to say to me,—"Mr. Cowper, you have not spoken since I came in; have you resolved never to speak again?" it would be but a poor reply, if, in answer to the summons, I should plead inability as my best and only excuse. And this, by the way, suggests to me a seasonable piece of instruction, and reminds me of what I am very apt to forget, when I have any epistolary business in hand, that a letter may be written upon anything or nothing, just as anything or nothing happens to occur. A man that has a journey before him, twenty miles in length, which he is to perform on foot, will not hesitate and doubt whether he shall set out or not, because he does not readily conceive how he shall ever reach the end of it; for he knows, that by the simple operation of moving one foot forward first, and then the other, he shall be sure to accomplish it. So it is in the present case, and so it is in every similar case. A letter is written as a conversation is maintained, or a journey performed; not by preconcerted, or premeditated means, a new contrivance, or an invention never heard of before,—but merely by maintaining a progress, and resolving as a postilion does, having once set out, never to stop till we reach the appointed end. If a man may talk without thinking, why may he not write upon the same terms? A grave gentleman of the last century, a tie-wig, square-toe, Steinkirk figure, would say, "My good sir, a man has no right to do either." But it is to be hoped that the present century has nothing to do with the mouldy opinions of the last; and so, good Sir Launcelot, or Sir Paul, or whatever be your name, step into your picture-frame again, and look as if you thought for another century, and leave us moderns, in the meantime, to think when we can, and to write whether we can or not. . . .

When we look back upon our forefathers, we seem to look back upon the people of another nation, almost upon creatures of another species. Their vast rambling mansions, spacious halls, and painted casements, the gothic porch smothered with honeysuckles, their little gardens and high walls, their box-edging, balls of holly, and yew-tree statues, are become so entirely unfashionable now, that we can hardly believe it possible, that a people who resembled us so little in their tastes, should resemble us in anything else. But in everything else, I suppose, they were our counterparts exactly; and time, that has sewed up the slashed sleeve and reduced the large trunk hose to a neat pair of silk-stockings, has left human nature just where it found it. The inside of the man, at least, has undergone no change. His passions, appetites, and aims, are just what they ever were. They wear, perhaps, a handsomer disguise than they did in days of yore; for philosophy and literature will have their effect upon the exterior; but in every other respect a modern is only an ancient in a different dress. W. C.—From "Letters of Literary Men," arranged and edited by FRANK ARTHUR MUMBY. (London: Routledge. New York: Dutton.)

The Oldest Textile Art

BASKET-MAKING is the oldest of the textile arts—the far beginning of all the vast industry with which millions of looms are humming today. Primitive man braided and pleated and wove twigs and grasses and fibers for baskets before he began weaving garments—long before. It is an older art than pottery, and more universal—for the obvious reason of its greater adaptability to the vicissitudes of the average primitive environment. The basket-maker has thriven in the tropics and in the Arctic Circle since time began. As with all primitive workmanship, the ancient basket everywhere was beautiful in its degree and kind. But it is beyond reasonable question that the American Indian leads the field. In some localities—as in California, Oregon, and Nevada—he makes the most beautiful and most perfect basket ever turned out by man. Rather, she makes; for basketry in America is mostly done by women. One "ignorant" Indian woman, Dat-so-la-le, of the Wá-sin tribe (the decimated Washoes) has made baskets which sold at fifteen hundred dollars each—true works of art; of the most exquisite fineness (thirty stitches to the inch) and of classic shape and decoration. I have a Mesa Grande basket with a rattlesnake beginning at the first stitch and winding symmetrically through the pattern up to the rim; the rattles as perfectly depicted in the stitch as our best pen-and-ink artist could do it. . . .

There were broad, flaring baskets for the wild fruits, and also wicker-baskets to winnow wild seeds; and big saucer-shaped baskets upon which to play aboriginal games; and hopper baskets without a bottom, which were gummed to the top of a stone mortar to increase its capacity. In fact there were baskets for everything—including caps. The tall Mohaves of the Colorado River desert still construct granaries which are great rude baskets, sometimes eight feet high and six across, in which to store their mesquite screw-beans. The old homes of the Mohaves are themselves, in effect, square or rectangular baskets—framed with cottonwood poles set in the ground and others lashed to them at bottom, middle and top; and slender branches of "arrow-weed" and other bushes woven in and out in rude but effective basketry.

Some of the Serrano Indians of Southern California have similar basket-granaries for their acorns. The basketry of the California Indians, particularly those in the northern part of the State, is famous among collectors the world over. Nothing more beautiful has ever been made, perhaps, than some of the ceremonial "gift baskets," into which the tiny plume-feathers of hundreds of California quail have been woven, or the scarlet and yellow feathers of woodpeckers and other birds, till the outer surface is thickly furred with the velvety plumage.—From "Mesa, Cañon and Pueblo," by CHARLES F. LUMMIS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Angel of Deliverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A Wednesday testimony meeting in a Christian Science church, a member of the congregation rose and expressed gratitude for, among other things, the beautiful reading from the desk. The major portion of the Scriptural selection had been taken from the sixth chapter of Daniel, and illustrated how Daniel was safeguarded all through the night while in the den of lions. Correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, were also read.

The testifier had come to the meeting burdened with a sense of weariness. During the Scriptural reading, the question presented itself, Of what import to the present generation is this man's experience in the lions' den, an event which occurred thousands of years ago? Suddenly the answer to this query came in Daniel's reply to the king (Daniel 6:22), "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt." What a certain way of escape from threatening evils! Daniel gave earnest heed, not to the clamor of carnal thoughts, but to the heaven-sent angel message which silenced them. As the practical, present-day value of those words of Daniel dawned upon the thought of this student of Christian Science, his sense of weariness began to disappear. To all mankind, and for all time to come, these words point to the sure way of salvation from evil of every kind. All that we are required to do is to give our undivided attention to the "angels," true thoughts, which God sends, and which, by destroying false fears and sinful temptations, effect our deliverance.

Deliverance comes to the hungering heart today through Christian Science — practical, healing Christianity. To those mortals who are threatened by a dread disease, obsessed by clamoring fears, haunted by the shadow of death—cast, as it were, into a den of lions—Christian Science brings the liberating message: God, good, is omnipotent and omnipresent. Evil has no power. Disease cannot destroy the least portion of man in God's image; fear cannot control him or death overtake him. Man is spiritual, while matter, being but the illusory concept of deluded mentality, is unreal, and no part of man.

Can the image and likeness of God be the prey of devouring lions? Can disease consume goodness, intelligence, loving-kindness, graciousness, or godliness? Have innocence, truthfulness, and justice anything to fear? Nothing can by any means injure, impair, or destroy the reflection of God, our true selfhood, which is perfect and immortal. Christian Science shows us how to free ourselves from resentment, animality, wrath, hatred, guile. If we reflect divine Love, God, in all our thoughts these errors cannot harm us.

In speaking of the characteristics of Michael and Gabriel, referred to in the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 567): "These angels deliver us from the depths. Truth and Love come nearer in the hour of woe, when strong faith or spiritual strength wrestles and prevails through the understanding of God." We read how, in the garden of Gethsemane in his "hour of woe," an angel appeared to Jesus, "strengthening him." We know not what this spiritual evangel whispered to the thought of the Master, but we do know that through this message from God he was uplifted to glorify the Christ, his divine nature, and so overcame human hatred and death for himself.

Are there any of us who have not at sometime had the blessed experience of receiving an angel message which has delivered us from some form of want, woe, sin, or sickness, and thus proved man's immunity from these errors? Can we not recall times when we have been freed from resentful thinking about others by expressing pure, forgiving love? How often the angel Michael has bidden us take a strong stand against deceitful practices, work badly done, or some flagrant injustice. How glad we are when a truer sense of Love silently floods our consciousness, and lifts our thought above fear and sin to behold man as the image of all that Love is, and heir to all that Love bestows!

Through the study and practice of Christian Science we find that this truer sense of Love is the angel of deliverance, for, through the comprehension of the allness of God, good, all belief in evil is dismissed as unreal. Blessed are they who make this angel their spiritual guide and constant companion. In her much-loved poem, "Communion Hymn" (Poems, p. 75), Mrs. Eddy says,

"Strongest deliverer, friend of the friendless,
Life of all being divine:
Thou the Christ, and not the creed;
Thou the Truth in thought and deed;
Thou the water, the bread, and the wine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Der Engel der Befreiung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN EINER Mittwochzeugnisversammlung einer christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirche stand einer der Anwesenden auf und dankte u. a. für das schöne Lesen vom Pult. Die meisten Bibelstellen waren dem 6. Kapitel des Propheten Daniel entnommen und veranschaulichten, wie Daniel in der Löwengrube die ganze Nacht hindurch beschützt wurde. Es wurden auch entsprechende Stellen aus dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy gelesen.

Der Mann, der das Zeugnis ablegte, war ganz ermüdet in die Versammlung gekommen. Während des Lesens aus der Bibel fragte er sich: Welche Bedeutung hat die Erfahrung dieses Mannes in der Löwengrube, ein Ereignis vor Tausenden von Jahren, für die heutige Welt? Plötzlich erhielt er die Antwort auf diese Frage in Daniels Erwiderung an den König (Dan. 6, 23): „Mein Gott hat seinen Engel gesandt, der den Löwen den Rachen zugehalten hat, daß sie mir kein Leid getan haben; denn vor ihm bin ich unschuldig erfunden; so habe ich auch wider dich, Herr König, nichts getan". Was für ein sicherer Weg, drohendem Unheil zu entrinnen! Nicht dem Drängen fleischlicher Gedanken schenkte Daniel ernste Beachtung, sondern der ihm vom Himmel gesandten Botschaft, die sie zum Schweigen brachte. Als der praktische, heutige Wert der Worte Daniels dem Denken dieses Schülers der Christlichen Wissenschaft dämmerte, begann sein Müdigkeitsgefühl zu verschwinden. Für die ganze Menschheit und für alle kommenden Zeiten weisen diese Worte auf den sicheren Weg der Erlösung von allem Übel hin. Wir haben nichts weiter zu tun, als unsere ungeteilte Aufmerksamkeit den „Engeln" zu schenken, den wahren Gedanken, die Gott sendet, und die unsere Befreiung bewirken, indem sie falsche Befürchtungen und sündhafte Versuchungen vernichten.

Befreiung kommt heute durch die Christliche Wissenschaft—das praktische, heilende Christentum—zu dem hungernden Herzen. Jenen Sterblichen, die von einer schrecklichen Krankheit bedroht, von beunruhigenden Befürchtungen heimgesucht, von dem Schatten des Todes verfolgt—sozusagen in die Löwengrube geworfen—sind, bringt die Christliche Wissenschaft die Befreiungsbotschaft: Gott, das Gute, ist allmächtig und allgegenwärtig. Das Böse hat keine Macht. Krankheit kann nicht den kleinsten Teil des Menschen im Bilde Gottes vernichten; Furcht kann keine Gewalt über ihn haben, noch kann der Tod ihn überfallen. Der Mensch ist geistig, während die Materie, die nur ein trügerischer Begriff der irregeführten Mentalität ist, unwirklich und kein Teil des Menschen ist.

Kann das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes das Opfer gieriger Löwen werden? Kann Krankheit Güte, Intelligenz, Freundlichkeit, Holdseligkeit und Gottseligkeit aufzehren? Haben Unschuld, Wahrhaftigkeit und Gerechtigkeit etwas zu fürchten? Nichts kann die Widerspiegelung Gottes, unser wahres Selbst, das vollkommen und unsterblich ist, auch nur im geringsten verletzen, beeinträchtigen oder vernichten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, wie wir uns von Groll, Sinnlichkeit, Zorn, Haß, Arglist befreien können. Wenn wir die göttliche Liebe, Gott, in allen unseren Gedanken widerspiegeln, können uns diese Irrtümer nichts anhaben.

In Erwähnung der Merkmale der in der Bibel genannten Engel Michael und Gabriel schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesunheit S. 567): „Diese Engel erlösen uns aus den Tiefen. Wahrheit und Liebe kommen uns näher in der Stunde der Trübsal, wenn starker Glaube oder geistige Stärke durch das Verständnis Gottes ringt und obsiegt". Wir lesen, wie in seiner „Stunde der Trübsal" im Garten Gethsemane zu Jesus ein Engel kam und „ihn stärkte". Wir wissen nicht, was dieser geistige Verkündiger dem Denken des Meisters zuflüsterte; aber wir wissen, daß Jesus durch diese Botschaft von Gott erhöht wurde, den Christus, seine göttliche Art, zu verherrlichen wodurch er menschlichen Haß und den Tod für sich überwand.

Haben wir alle nicht auch schon die gesegnete Erfahrung gemacht, eine Engelsbotschaft zu empfangen, die uns von irgend einer Form von Mangel, Leid, Sünde oder Krankheit befreit hat, und so des Menschen Unempfänglichkeit für diese Irrtümer bewiesen? Können wir uns nicht an Zeiten erinnern, wo wir von grollendem Denken über andere befreit wurden, indem wir reine versöhnliche Liebe bekundeten? Wie oft uns doch der Engel Michael geheißen hat, einen festen Standpunkt gegen arglistige Gewohnheiten, schlecht ausgeführte Arbeit oder offenkundige Ungerechtigkeit einzunehmen! Wie glücklich wir sind, wenn ein wahrerer Sinn der Liebe ruhig in unser Bewußtsein einströmt und unser Denken über Furcht und Sünde erhebt, damit wir den Menschen als das Bild alles dessen sehen, was die Liebe ist, und als den Erben alles dessen, was die Liebe verleiht.

Durch Ergründen und Betätigen der Christlichen Wissenschaft finden wir, daß dieser wahrere Sinn der Liebe der Engel der Befreiung ist; denn durch das Verständnis der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, wird aller Glaube an das Böse als unwirklich abgewiesen! Selig sind, die sich diesen Engel zum geistigen Führer und ständigen Begleiter erwählen. In ihrem allgemein beliebten „Kommunionslied" (Gedichte, S. 75) sagt Mrs. Eddy:

„Mächtiger Befreier du,
Leben du aus Gottes Leben,
Bist der Freundelosen Freund,
Willst nicht Glaubensformen geben.
Du bist Christus, in der Tat
Und im Worte Christus, Wahrheit,
Bist das Lebensbrot, der Wein,
Lebensborn in ew'ger Klarheit".

In Some Far Wood

I WONDER if—wherever robins gather
In some far wood that knows no winter chill—
If robin thoughts, perhaps, turn skyward, northward,
To sweet green boughs upon a patient hill—

A hill which shelters in its gentle shadow
Houses and barns, and May-time fields that bring
Their finest robes of apple-blossom petals
To clothe again the prodigals of Spring!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1938

Week's Review: Busy Period In State and City

Massachusetts Politics Boils for Inquiry of Hurley Appointees

Governor's Defense

Mayor Tobin Takes Refuge as He Pursues Task of Clearing Out Waste

Statehouse

A torch was applied to the logs under the Massachusetts political pot during the week, and Gov. Charles F. Hurley, paddling about in the friendly waters of Republican cooperation in the Legislature these past 15 months, suddenly found himself in the midst of the steam and boil. He didn't like it.

The State law requires certain positions to be filled from the Civil Service lists, but provides that temporary appointments can be made for 90 days or so sans examination. Politicians, quick to find ways to dish out the patronage that keeps machines running smoothly, have adopted the device of making temporary appointments and then, if the recipient stays properly in line, renewing the appointment.

To the long list of State departments to which appointments can be made has been added the Unemployment Compensation Commission. It is a recent addition to the newer social developments, so most of the Commission's 2,000 employees have been added during Governor Hurley's incumbency. Around the Statehouse rumor has been flying for weeks that the offices were crammed with temporary political employees.

This week the blow fell. The Republican majority in the House passed an order calling for an examination of the Civil Service status of the Commission's employees. In the midst of a frantic atmosphere—with Governor Hurley denying he was offering Republican Senators any favors within his power if they wouldn't vote for the order, and with Republicans claiming the Governor had set the sky as the limit in trying to deviate them—the Senate concurred. Senator Joseph Langone, North End Democrat, moved or reconsideration, but final vote is expected to see the order pushed through with Republicans comprising most of the investigating committee.

With their ammunition thus in preparation, all the Grand Old Party needs is a strong candidate to run against Mr. Hurley next Fall. Several are in the wings, apparently ready to make a bow. One is Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Finance and Administration Commission. He blasted at the Hurley Administration this week. "It's no better than Curley's," he charged.

Fascism Too?

The Democratic Governor stirred up new conflicts for himself this week when he called for strict censorship of school books, eliminating passages supposedly favorable to Communism. Those opposed to Fascism quickly noted he omitted referring to eliminating favorable Fascist propaganda. Several groups, including the Boston Federation of Teachers, immediately took him up on the idea of textbook censorship.

Political observers were beginning to wonder whether the political future for Governor Hurley looked so bright at this week's end as it did only seven days ago.

City Hall

When they're making public speeches down at City Hall, they use formal and sometimes flowery language, but when they're just sitting around, talking politics, they use words that are plain and short.

They wouldn't say, around the desks, for instance, that the Corporation of the City of Boston this week induced the State Public Utilities Commission to admit the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates as party to the proceedings in the City's petition for adjustment of the gas rates.

Not with their feet on the desks, they wouldn't say it that way. No, sir! They might say it something like this: Well, I see the Mayor's out ahead now in his fight for lower gas rates. He licked the gas company this week the first time they really crossed swords.

And very likely that is what they said. For Mr. Tobin did come out on top on Monday in the first scuffle with Consolidated Gas, when the Utility Commission ordered Consolidated's parent company to submit its books and answer questions put by the Mayor's attorneys.

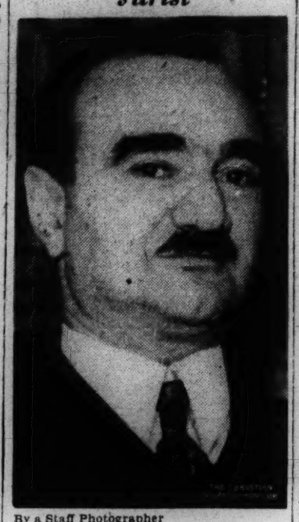
They probably talked in the same rugged language about other events, too . . . the tax window open 'till 5 p. m. for those who wish to pay their bills . . . service with a smile! . . . the big business men and civic leaders backing the Tobin plan for financial control of three fourths of the city departments . . . all for one and one for all . . . and the new drive to collect delinquent excise taxes . . . they ought to pay, the slackers!

Shipping

The saga of the Azalea City, which has resembled a newspaper serial story in recent weeks, continued last night as the pertinacious vessel turned its prow once more toward Liverpool with six of its original passengers still aboard. It has been attempting to cross the Atlantic since Feb. 8. Storms, a lost propeller,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Jurist



By a Staff Photographer

Judge Abraham E. Pinanski
Justice of the Suffolk County Superior Court

U. S. Is Declared Land of Greatest Source of Justice

Justice, bulwarked by the jury system, is more readily obtained in America than in any other country in the world, Judge Abraham E. Pinanski, of Suffolk Superior Court, declared today, attacking Fascism and Communism in a speech before members of the Boston Bar Association, at its monthly meeting at the Parker House.

"What is quite as important," Judge Pinanski added, "justice is here available without purchase, from those who dispense it and without excessive procedural price to the litigants."

"Today there are two contending elements struggling for supremacy. The contest is not between Fascism and Communism. They are equally subversive. The contest is between brute force, tyranny, hate and ignorance on one side, and on the other, the type of civilization we call representative democracy, based on an appeal to reason and intelligence.

Praise for the Judiciary

"The judicial establishments of this country," he continued, "both State and Federal, ever readily have done their full duty in upholding free speech, in vindicating the rights of free assembly and in maintaining a free press.

"The jury system in its proper field . . . is still a valuable instrument for the promotion of justice and one of the bulwarks of our democratic institutions.

"Although it is true that the taxpaying public sustains a burden from the jury trial system far heavier than it even suspects, the present policy of the Commonwealth is to make litigation as inexpensive to the litigants as possible."

Judge Pinanski pointed out that, apart from lawyer's fees, the litigant's only other expense is $3.05 for his writ and entry, a modest sheriff's fee, witness fees, and costs of his opponent if he loses.

However, Judge Pinanski pointed out that if it cost more to enter a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

B. & M. Deficit Of $1,182,946 Is Announced

Road Gives the Big Drop in Freight Revenue as Cause of Slump

Boston Today

B. & M. Explains Income Decrease

Decrease in freight revenue, experienced by railroads in many parts of the nation in January and February, is the main reason for a Boston & Maine Railroad deficit of $1,182,946 in the same period, the railroad reported today.

The deficit, after fixed charges, compares with a net income of $84,770 for the Boston & Maine for the same period in 1937.

In February, freight revenues decreased 23.45 per cent as compared with the same month in 1937; passenger revenue, in the corresponding periods, dropped only 3.91 per cent.

"These decreases are considered to have been caused by the general business condition of the country and as far as freight revenue is concerned, reflect the average decrease of other railroads," the company stated.

Cat-Food Fund Of $40 Sought

Since the Bank of England is reputed to appropriate five pounds sterling a year for the upkeep of a watch cat, why should not the City of Boston provide an adequate maintenance fund for the "miscellaneous bunch" of cats which give such sterling service in guarding municipal grain in city stables from the depredations of rodents?

This question has recurred in the thought of Adolf Post, a division engineer of the Public Works Department, a number of times. Finally he inserted a $40 item for cat feeding in the Public Works Department budget—a sum just about one-millionth of the whole Boston budget for last year.

Hitherto the feline anti-rat police have been fed at the expense of stable foremen and helpers, but since they are definitely performing a public service, they should certainly be paid from public funds, Mr. Post contended. This morning the City Auditor disagreed, however. He rejected the item.

Maine Shoe Firms To Have Hearings

Hearings on charges brought by C. I. O. officials against three Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, shoe concerns will get under way on March 31, A. Howard Myers, regional director of the National Labor Rela-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

La Follette Seeks Reconsideration Of Flood Measure

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Absence from the floor of Senate Administration leaders, which resulted in ratification yesterday of the Connecticut Valley flood control program which they have blocked since August, 1937, brought notice from Senator La Follette (Prog.), Wisconsin, today that he would move for reconsideration of the action. This will prevent the compact from being sent to the House.

Senator Lodge (R), Massachusetts, blocked the efforts of both Senators Minton (D), Indiana, and La Follette to have the ratification reconsidered immediately.

Senator Minton blocked approval of the Merrimack Valley compact immediately after the Connecticut Valley compact was approved through failure of Administration leaders to object to its consideration.

Senator Lodge refused to withdraw his objection to a motion to reconsider.

"They were all just asleep," Senator Lodge declared.

Senator Lodge asserted, "It hasn't been very courteous to block these compacts between Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire."

History Has Been Made in These Buildings

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First Town House
Built in 1659 on Site of Present Old State House

Old State House
Used as City Hall From 1830 to 1840—A Night View

Faneuil Hall
As It Looked in 1824 When Used as City Hall

Old Court House
Used as City Hall 1841-62. Taken in Winter of 1858

State Street Trust Company; By a Staff Photographer; Boston Blueprint Company, Inc.

Phases of Boston City Hall Development

5—Present Boston City Hall From a Lithograph Made in 1866.
6—Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor of Boston 1861-62 Under Whose Administration Cornerstone of New City Hall Was Laid
7—Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor 1858-60 and 1863-66. He Dedicated New City Hall Sept. 17, 1865.

Tottering of City Hall Stirs Memories of Past

By R. J. Sawyer, Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

According to a popular anecdote at City Hall, the Mayor usually knows when the City Council is unduly excited because the floor of the Council Chamber trembles and sways, sending its discomforting tremors all over the 73-year-old building. The story is almost plausible.

In recent years building inspectors have been openly apprehensive as to the structural safety of the upper floors of City Hall, especially the fourth and fifth. As a result, a movement in support of a new City Hall for Boston temporarily gained considerable momentum. But the plan met with rebuffs during the Curley and Mansfield administrations. Meanwhile, no steps were taken to strengthen the unstable pillars and timbers.

Not until heavy chunks of plaster crashed from the ceiling of the chamber directly in front of the desk of the councilor from East Boston (fortunately the Council was not in session) was anything done. This was last December and the Council promptly moved to Faneuil Hall, the first City Hall in Boston.

Shortly after Mayor Maurice J. Tobin became familiar with the situation, he announced that $100,000 would be spent to repair the building. The work will be carried out as a WPA project and will commence in about two weeks. If present plans are followed the interior of the old building will be considerably altered. Consequently, many city officials believe that at least 10 more years will pass before Boston gets a new City Hall.

Awakens Fond Memories

Probably it has been many years since the present structure was admired as an architectural achievement, but the talk of change, of remodelling offices, reconstructing floors and of demolishing the old Aldermanic Chamber adjacent to the Mayor's office and now used by the City Planning Board creates a surprising amount of sentiment for this old "monument of the Civil War period."

As the impending changes have been more widely discussed in the past few days, there have been frequent references to the history of both the present City Hall and its predecessors. There are few today who can recall the present structure at the time of its completion, resplendent in its florid elegance. Its type of architecture is designated by a City Council report of 1866 "as the Italian Renaissance, modified and elaborated by the taste of the French architects of the last 30 years." But the history of Boston's town and city halls goes back 200 years prior to this.

For nearly 30 years after its set-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Hurley Budget Cut $943,680 By Committee

Appropriations for Year Set at $70,635,395 in Recommendations

Many Deductions

Largest Cut Is $508,000 From Public Works for Snow Removal Trucks

Hacking unmercifully at the Governor's budget, the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means yesterday lopped off items totaling $943,680, exclusive of the elimination of the Governor's $1,000,000 unemployment reserve fund and several other reserve items. The Committee's recommendation for appropriations was $70,635,396. Last year's final appropriation was $72,606,000.

Unquestionably this legislative arithmetic will provoke heated controversy in both branches of the Legislature next week. Into the picture will be injected the demand of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations that the Legislature cease diversion of the gasoline tax receipts to the general fund "to prevent a loss of $3,000,000 of Federal highway grants to the State." The Committee made no recommendation on this item by which Governor Hurley would divert the sum of $8,000,000, estimating the State tax would reach that amount.

Largest Cut

The largest cut was one of $508,000 which the Department of Public Works wanted for the purchase of 32 snow removal trucks bought in advance of passing the appropriation. The Committee suggested that if the trucks must still be bought they should be paid for out of Federal highway funds at the department's disposal.

The next cut of sizeable proportions was an item of $341,566 which the Committee believes can be saved by suspending for the last six months of the year the step-rate increases for 16,000 men and women who are advancing from minimum to maximum pay in their various classifications. A year's saving on this was set at $677,000.

Continuing in six digits, the Committee finally chopped $145,325 from the $3,760,000 estimate submitted for the Metropolitan District Commission.

On its own initiative, the Committee recommended hiring 99 more persons in the 17 State mental institutions—principally ward attendants—at a cost of $87,000. At the same time it drew the pencil through Governor Hurley's item of $42,400 for the hiring of 50 additional State policemen asked for by the Department of Public Safety.

Other Cuts

Other subtractions included:

$38,700 item for salaries for 25 deputies in Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long's budget.

$12,000 off the Attorney General's estimate for additional investigators.

$7,000 off the $27,000 total of the Governor's contingency funds.

$1820 from the Governor's estimate for stenographic hire.

$1,000 from Lt. Gov. Francis E. Kelly's office expenses.

On the "plus" side, the committee added these items:

$25,000 for a modern barn at Massachusetts State College.

$25,000 for the reconstruction of a burned barn at Lakeville Sanatorium.

$28,000 additional to the $452,000 asked for health items.

$10,000 additional for the Westfield Sanatorium.

Water to Dance As Enfield Did; Old 'Quabbin'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, Mass., March 26 — Nearly 100 feet below the future surface of the Quabbin Reservoir 300 Swift River Valley folk stepped and whirled through ancient square dances last night in the last event ever to be held in Enfield's historic Town Hall. After the final echoes of the prompter's voice and of such rollicking melodies as "Money Musk," "Hull's Victory," and "Pop Goes the Weasel" had faded away, the lights went out one by one and the locks were snapped on the doors for the last time before demolition of the building commences.

Most of the townsfolk must leave their homes—which some families have occupied for four and five generations—before April 1, and by fall water will be flooding the old gardens and streets as Boston reaches out to evict them so that it may the better quench its increasing thirst.

This final affair in the Town Hall was the annual dance of Zion Chapter 127, Order of the Eastern Star, and folk from miles around gathered in Enfield to attend it as the Northern Lights shone coldly brilliant above. In the crowd moved, too, Edward J. Kelley, Metropolitan Water Supply Commissioner; R. Nelson Molt, secretary of the Commission, and other officials.

The principal of the Enfield school, which is still being attended by 65 remaining pupils remarked that the town was once named "Quabbin" by the Indians—meaning "many waters."

"Prophetic, don't you think?" he said.

Around the Corner—

Pilot's Vacation—Although spring has been giving Boston a rousing preview, there is still plenty of ice around Newfoundland. There is so much, in fact, that After Captain John Burke, St. John's harbor pilot, steered the Furness Liner Newfoundland out to sea, he found it impossible to return and had to come on to Boston.

Arriving yesterday he explained that the ice was thick for five miles out from the shore when the ship broke through, and though the liner could make progress through it, the little pilot cutter was unable to follow and take him back to shore.

He is returning on the same ship, which sails back for Newfoundland and England today.

* * *

Toothbrush Is the Cat's—Although she is not known to have endorsed any particular brand of toothpaste as yet, Bessie—a Pittsfield tax collector's cat—uses a toothbrush every morning.

According to her owner, Lemuel G. Lloyd, as soon as Bessie wakes every morning she climbs the stairs from the cellar to the bathroom, jumps up on a little shelf where her private brush hangs, and chews busily on the stiff bristles until satisfied that her teeth are properly clean.

* * *

Councillor Does Double Duty—The unusual spectacle of a Boston City Councillor, who is also a newspaper man, reporting Council news himself, was noted this week. In the absence of the usual City Hall reporter for a local newspaper, Maurice H. Sullivan, who is Councillor from Ward 22 and also an editorial department worker for the paper in question, covered the meetings which he was attending in official capacity.

* * *

Flouts Customs Office Custom—Attendants in the Maine Division of the United States Customs Service on the ninth floor of the Custom House Tower are accustomed to deal with visitors across an imposing barrier in the form of a counter some four feet or more in height.

It was something of a shock the other day, therefore, when a well-dressed and apparently distinguished young man strode airily into the office, sprang lightly up, and seated himself atop this counter with his feet drawn up in front of him.

After a moment or two of breathless silence one of the Customs men approached and attended to the needs of the loftily perched visitor—which concerned the registration of a motor boat.

"It must be the Spring," the office force murmured a little wistfully.

* * *

Unplumbed Depths—There seemed to be nothing but upbound elevators as a certain slightly harassed shopper waited patiently for several minutes in the hope of leaving a downtown store.

Becoming mildly exasperated, she finally approached the door of one of the "going up" cars and asked the girl if there was any possibility of eventually going down, or—she added with some hauteur—would it be necessary to walk.

"Madame," answered the girl with the suspicion of a smile, "you're in the basement now."

* * *

Humor in Want Ads—That New Englanders retain their humor in the face of unemployment is shown by two classified ads printed recently in the Situations Wanted column of a Springfield newspaper.

Said one: "Married man, 32. Unemployed for month, desires work of any kind before he gets too lazy to want it."

The other introduced a touch of rhyme: "A man of 30, so lazy and dirty; carpenter, shipping clerk, now sure needs work."

Movies Pale as Children Applaud 'Faust'

Faust's rejuvenation on the stage of the Boston Opera House yesterday was as nothing compared to the rejuvenation of the capacity audience which filled every corner of the plush and gilt auditorium.

Freckles, pig-tails and enthusiasm took the place of diamonds, ermine and social distinction inside the seldom-lit shrine to the musical drama, as school buses replaced soft purring limousines in the "carriage line" outside.

The Boston Opera Association's experiment in arranging a special school children's matinee in the course of the Metropolitan Opera Company's annual visit here, was a distinct success from every point of view.

The quotas of $1 and $1.50 seats allotted to the various schools in the City were all exhausted long ago. The number of children wishing to come would have filled a theater of much more than 3,000 seating capacity.

Forebodings on the part of some observers, who contended that movie-loving modern children would become restless under the slower pace of opera, proved entirely unfounded. The schoolboys and girls were obviously enthralled by the richness of the fare provided for their eyes and ears as Richard Crooks, Ezio Pinza, Susanne Fisher and the rest sang their way through Gounod's work.

The youthful audience was much better prepared to enjoy the opera than are many adult patrons of the Metropolitan. For days they had been studying the libretto and listening while teachers interpreted the story and explained—with diagrams—the technique of opera presentation. The opera management was surprised and impressed by the unusually intelligent approach of the children to the performance.

Edward Johnson, the Metropolitan's impressario, asked the children to show by applause whether they wanted a similar special matinee next year. After the unmistakable response, H. Wendell Endicott, speaking for the Boston Opera Association which guaranteed the $8,000 cost of the performance—announced that the plan will be carried on with next season's visit of the Metropolitan Opera.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and tonight, clearing toward morning, with lowest temperature near 40; Sunday probably fair and cooler; moderate to fresh south to southwest winds, shifting to northwest during night.

Maine and New Hampshire: Light rain this afternoon and night; Sunday generally fair and colder.

Vermont: Light rain this afternoon, followed by generally fair and colder tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Light rain this afternoon; Sunday fair and slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southerly wind shifting to the northwest tonight; overcast weather with light rain tonight; Sunday fair.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 28 to April 2: North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers beginning Monday night or Tuesday, ending Wednesday, and showers again at end of week; colder Sunday night, slowly rising temperature by Tuesday, colder Wednesday or Wednesday night and warmer Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	38	Minneapolis	28	28
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	42	42	New York	44	40
Denver	30	28	Norfolk	46	42
Helena	34	44	Philadelphia	40	36
Kansas City	40	38	St. Louis	48	48
Los Angeles	62	52	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	74	72	Washington	32	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 26.
B—Minimum, March 25.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:27 p. m.; height, 8 feet.
Sunday, 7:46 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 8:16 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Monday, 8:34 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:32 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:33 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Opera

"Carmen," by Bizet, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mmes. Castagna and Burke and Messrs. Kiepura and Brownlee. Conductor: Papi. 8.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Sea Gull," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

Movies

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "3 Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
Walt Disney's Academy Award Cartoon, "The Old Mill." "Exploring Florida's Everglades," "Not So Dumb," latest newsreels and other shorts

Repertory and Medford Square—
"This is My Affair," with Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "King of Hockey," featuring June Travis and Dick Purcell. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"The Last Gangster," with Edward G. Robinson. 1:40, 5:10, 8:55. Also "Love Is a Headache," featuring Gladys George 3, 6:30, 10:15.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:25, 3:35, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Little Rough Neck," featuring Edith Fellows and Leo Carillo. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9, a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Brookline Village—
"Hollywood Hotel," featuring Dick Powell, Benny Goodman and Frances Langford. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Adventure's End," 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Til Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. Also "Big Broadcast of 1938." 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—
Jack Holt and Katherine DeMille in "Under Suspicion," 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "I Met My Love Again," with Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:18, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Also "Wake Up and Live," starring Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," 12:07, 3:35, 7:15, 9:55. New stage show: Variety Review, Steve Evans, Geraldine and Joe, Dance Octette and others.

Rubo—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Internes Can't Take Money," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Tony Martin. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Daredevil Drivers." Scollay, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Checkers," with Jane Withers. 4:22, 8:01. Also "The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:26, 5:36, 9:39.

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:43, 4:33, 7:33, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Prokofieff will conduct three of his own works. While Serge Brokofieff appears as soloist in his own compositions, Richard Burgin will conduct. 8:15.

Dance

Wellesley College—
"King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," by Lord Dunsany, presented by the Wellesley College dance groups and the Theater Workshop. Alumnae Hall. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Nelson Eddy. Theodore Paxson, pianist. 3:30.

First Church in Boston—
"An Hour of Choral Music," directed by William E. Zeuch, organist. "Elijah," Part I. Chorus of 80 voices. Soloists: Gladys Dick, Marion McCarthy, Mrs. Rose Hamlin, and Messrs. George N. Wheeler and Harry Newcombe. Berkeley and Marlboro Streets. 4:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—
Mozart's "Requiem Mass," presented by the State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. Soloists: Etta Bradley, soprano; Eunice Curry, contralto; Harold S. Tripp, tenor, and Melvin Crowell, baritone. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
A diversified musical program will be presented by Miss Taylor and Mr. Krips. 2.

Boston Public Library—
Einar Hansen and assisting artists will give a Concert of Chamber Music. 3:30.
Camille Girouard will give a song recital with Alice Reilly, accompanist. 8.

Ford Hall, Afternoon —
Commander Pacciardi of the anti-fascist Garibaldi Battalion in Spain, speaking in Italian, and Professor Gaetano Salvemini in English, on "The Desperate Situation in Spain." 3:00.

Ford Hall Forum, Evening—
Mary Sandall will lecture on "The Psychological Moment." 7:45.

Old South Meeting House Forum—
Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner in Canada, will speak on "Anglo-Saxon Co-operation in Democracy." 3:30.

Concert Calendar

Germanic Museum—
Tenth program of organ music of Johann Sebastian Bach by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15, March 28.

Sanders Theater—
First of three concerts by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Raphael Silverman, soloist. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15, March 29.

Longy School of Music—
Program by the Chamber Music Classes of the School. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15, March 30.

Agassiz Theater—
Concert for the Longy School of Music, conducted by Mlle. Nadia Boulanger. Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15, March 31.

Germanic Museum—
Eleventh program of organ music by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15, April 1.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Serge Prokofieff Conducts Symphony

The Arts in Boston

Serge Prokofieff has taken over the leadership of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for this week's pair of concerts. Conducting for the first time in Boston, he presented yesterday afternoon a program of his own compositions: the Suite from the ballet, "Chout"; the Piano Concerto in D flat, No. 1; the orchestral fairy tale for children, "Peter and the Wolf," and the Second Suite from the ballet, "Romeo and Juliet." The last two numbers, recently written, were played for the first time in the United States.

Soviet children are fortunate to have such a clever composer writing for them. This fantasy of Peter and the Wolf was easily the most successful item of the program, by the vote of popular response. Whether the story is a folk tale or the invention of the composer, the program book did not tell us, but it is charming. It is the story of how a boy and a bird captured a wolf and led him off in triumph to a zoo.

In order that the children may understand everything, a narrator (at these performances the actor Richard Hale) reads from the score a note explaining that Peter is represented by the string quartet, the bird by the flute, a duck by the oboe, a cat by the clarinet, Peter's grandfather by a bassoon, the wolf by three horns and the firing of the hunters by drums. The narrator then describes, while the orchestra pictures, Peter's adventure.

The score is ingenious in its composition, salient in characterization and as full of wit and humor as the tale itself. This Peter is an engaging lad, bold and resourceful. The birds and animals are very amusing, especially the duck, who no doubt is a relative of Donald's. The most mirth-provoking moment in the piece is that in which the bird, on the shore, and the duck, in the lake, dispute the merits of their respectiye means of locomotion. And the final triumphal march is delightful. The whole work confirms a belief that Prokofieff is the foremost musical wit of the day.

The ballet suite comes under the head of Prokofieff's "serious" music making. So far as one can tell from the rather sketchy program notes, the ballet has a happy ending. This distressed a Moscow critic who is quoted in the program notes as complaining that it "had an unfortunate effect, not only upon the general structure but even upon the otherwise excellent musical score." He feels an "awkward incongruity between the realistic idiom of the musical language . . . which successfully characterizes the individualism of the Shakespearean images, and the blind submission to the worst traditions of the old form, as revealed in the libretto."

The suite describes the strutting of the Montagues and Capulets, the characters of Juliet and Friar Laurence, the parting of the lovers and the reunion at what Romeo believes to be Juliet's grave. Two dance movements are interspersed. The score is written with the composer's invariable expertness, but, in these seven movements, with a singular monotony and a remarkable lack of emotion. Perhaps the Marxist ideology has laid a cold hand on an imagination that never was notable for warmth. Or perhaps the suite is poorly selected and arranged. At a single hearing, it does not seem to mark a new stage of his development.

As conductor Prokofieff is workmanlike, devoid of graces, but alive and authoritative, at least in his own scores. At times he almost dances to his rhythms. He played the piano in the concerto while Richard Burgin conducted. It is an early work, forecasting the later composer but itself of slight substance.

L. A. S.

"Tristan"

The German wing of the Metropolitan Opera Association entertained us last night with a moving performance of "Tristan and Isolde" in which the principals were Lauritz Melchior as Tristan, Emanuel List as King Marke, Kristen Flagstad as Isolde and Karin Branzell as Brangäne. They were supported by Julius Huehn, Arnold Gabor, Karl Laufkoetter and Norman Cordon. Artur Bodanzky conducted.

The principals of this cast have now been associated with one another for a long time—as opera casts go. They have seasoned to their roles and to their associates. The result is a presentation of this opera which is probably as satisfying as opera lovers of today are likely to experience. Vocally, the ensemble is superb, with Mme. Flagstad the usual outstanding figure, and the dependable Mr. Melchior lending his vocal talents to provide excellent support. It was gratifying last night to observe that Mme. Flagstad is becoming more histrionically minded. Her action is much more spontaneous than it was the first time she appeared in the role in this city. The opening scene, for instance, is far more flexible than formerly. Mme. Flagstad, in top form vocally last night, gave her audience more than one opportunity to applaud her to the echo, and at the close of the performance, to cheer for fully five minutes.

Although it was really Mme. Flagstad's night, Mr. Melchior also gave a vocally fine performance. Last night he was at his best, which is to say that his tones were freely produced, a factor which enabled him to contribute some beautiful top notes, free of the stricture which has upon occasion distressed his listeners. Last night the audience set unmistakable approval upon his performance.

Mme. Branzell again lent distinction to her role. Her voice seemed a bit more dusky than usual, but her characterization was forceful and energetic, and with the exception of a slight mishap in the opening scene, which might easily have been a part of the action, she did a creditable piece of acting. The remainder of the roles were well taken, although if Mr. List could be persuaded to evince slightly more agitation in the final scene of Act II, his King Marke would gain in authority.

The driving force behind the production was, of course, Mr. Bodanzky, who earned the applause of the audience. His orchestra served him uncommonly well and merited the recognition he demanded for it.

G. M. S.

South Station Theater

The new March of Time, dealing with the League of Nations and the Government-regenerated Key West, Fla., heads an entertaining program of short subjects which opened yesterday at the South Station Theater. The League of Nations survey is one of the cinematized magazine's best, and proves especially cogent in view of the League's present state. The League's development is traced from its birth as a Wilson ideal to its present dormancy following the Japanese, Italian and German withdrawals.

The drama of the League is intensified by the showing of an exceedingly well prepared and edited Paramount special feature on the recent German invasion of Austria. Although the Paramount cameraman did not apparently get as close to Hitler as did the Fox Movietone photographer as Der Führer drove into Vienna, the Paramount newsreel is a competent piece of motion picture reporting. Is it coincidence that in the midst of these ominous events, there are parts of two newsreels and one special feature dealing with America's naval and military airplane defense?

From the momentous to the purely ephemeral range the featurettes. One deals with powder and perfume ingredients to make milady beautiful and the commentator coyly describes the perfumer as "the composer of a symphony of scents." Another carries us down to Silver Springs, Fla. Still another deals with strange foster-mothering among animals and birds. There are cartoons, including Disney's "The Old Mill," musical shorts and three newsreels as usual.

J. D. B.

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As a friendly note of hospitality for that guest room you have prepared so carefully, choose flowers to harmonize with the colors in the room! Flower shops advertising in the Monitor are constantly helping the hostess with just such important details . . . and consider it a normal part of their service.

Big Music Bowl Project Hanging On Zoning Thread

WESTPORT, Conn., March 26 (AP)—The fate of the proposed $100,000 music bowl on Long Island Sound here hung in abeyance today as the Board of Zoning Appeals reserved decision as to whether to allow construction of the already-started amphitheater.

The project, by which the Connecticut Society of Friends of Music hoped to establish this town as the "Salzburg of America," was halted recently after Morris Downs, local zoning officer, denied the Longshore Club a building permit.

At a spirited public hearing in the Town Hall last night the Board heard arguments pro and con, and, after a subsequent executive session, announced it would reserve decision.

Mrs. Mateel Howe Farnham, daughter of Ed Howe, famous editor, said the community had no guarantee that no events other than musical would be held there. Dwight Farnham, her husband, suggested the club post a bond to insure only musical events being held.

Short-Wave Programs

For Monday, March 28

Paris—9:30 a. m., Andre Delmon Orchestra; vocalists. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.
Santiago, Chile—4 p. m.—Music; News. CB615, 24.3 m., 12.30 meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11:80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg
Berlin—5:00 p. m.—"King of Barbers"; Michael Bohnen will sing. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris, TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—Program of Pipe Music, by Pipe-Major William Ross. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 315 m., 9.51 meg.
Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6 m., 9.48 meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; program by Federation of Business and Professional Women; Folk Music; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Vocal Quartet; Variety Program from Ostrava; Central European Review of Affairs. OLR, 49.7 m., 6.03 meg.
Boston—9 p. m.—"Music for the Three Americas." W1XAL, 25.6 m., 11.73 meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Songs by Popular Artists. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Hello Kentucky! Special Broadcast. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.74 meg.
London—10:50 p. m.—"The Khyber Pass, a program on its history and inhabitants. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 28

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Plays and Symphonic Music on the Air

Dr. Howard Hanson, who is to be guest conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight at 10 p. m. over the NBC to WNAC combination, makes up for the lack of music by American composers in this period by scheduling two on the concert this week end. One is Edward MacDowell's Second "Indian" Suite and the other is Dr. Hanson's Third Symphony dedicated to the first Swedish settlers in America, who landed at the site of Wilmington, Del.

Contrasted with those comparatively recent selections, Dr. Hanson has programmed the "ancient" Concerto Grosso in D minor of Locatelli for two string orchestras, and his own orchestration of Purcell's Overture and Incidental Music to "Dioclesian."

Other serious music tonight:

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Mutual to WAAB, 9:15 p. m., Hans Lange, conducting, who, among other items, has programed Bach's Concerto No. 3, in G major, for string orchestra, Brahms's Hungarian Dances, Nos. 17 and 21, Sibelius's "Swan of Tuonela" and "Valse Triste."

Dialworthy drama will be the story of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Concord, Mass., poet and essayist, in "American Portraits," NBC to WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Sunday

Dialworthy music for Sunday:

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, NBC to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., to play Brahms's Second Symphony, and Viola Philo, soprano, to sing songs of Richard Strauss and Brahms.

Magic Key, NBC to WBZ, 2 p. m., to be heard from St. Louis featuring St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor, with Helen Traubel, soprano, native of St. Louis, in honor of the Music Educators National Conference being held there; Wagnerian arias by Miss Traubel, and Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture, R. Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan," and Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," principal orchestral items.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m., to play, among other items, two scenes from the opera, "Peter Ibbetson," by the commentator-composer, Deems Taylor; Schumann's Cello Concerto in A minor, with Gregor Piatigorsky, soloist, and Brahms's Symphony No. 2 in D major.

Metropolitan Opera Audition finals, NBC to WBZ, 5 p. m., to hear Margaret Codd, Kathleen Kersting, John Carter, Felix Knight, Phil Duey, and Leonard Warren.

Nino Martini, tenor, in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., to sing "Rudolph's Narrative," from Puccini's "La Boheme," "Woman Is Fickle," from Verdi's "Rigoletto," the "Je Crois En tendre Encore" aria from Bizet's "The Pearl Fishers," the song, "What's in the Air Today?" and an aria from an obscure opera, "La Dolorosa," by Serrano; orchestra to play, among other items, Mozart's Overture to "Don Giovanni" and Sibelius' "Valse Triste."

"Rising Musical Stars," NBC to WNAC, 10 p. m., to feature Arnold Eidus, violinist, playing Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarentelle," and Leonard Warren, baritone, singing "Il Balen" from Verdi's "Il Trovatore," competing for grand award of $1,000; orchestra to feature Wagner's "Tannhauser" Overture.

Dialworthy drama:

"Mr. Mergenthwirker's Lobblies," in "Their Greatest Stories" series. Mutual to WAAB, 5:30 p. m.

Appearance of "Snow White" in "Mickey Mouse Theater," NBC to WNAC, 5:30 p. m.

"Spy at Large," NBC to WBZ, 8 p. m., new dramatic series based on "behind the scenes" stories of espionage, possibly taking its emphasis from recent events in the headlines.

Monday

Monday dialworthy items include:

National Farm and Home Hour, NBC to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., in which Frank E. Mullen and R. R. Sooy of RCA-Victor will tell some of the newest developments in recording.

Ray Noble, English bandmaster, regrettably makes his last appearance with George Burns and Gracie Allen, to take a vacation in England, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

Philadelphia Orchestra, NBC to WBZ, 9 p. m., to feature, among other items, March from Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique" Symphony, and excerpts from Caillet's orchestration of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition"; Eugene List, pianist, to be heard in first movement of Schumann's Concerto in A minor and Chopin's Polonaise in A flat.

A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	"Great Plays"; Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"; Blevins Davis, director	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra		Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch.		Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude		Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Art Shaw's Orch.	Sport comment; Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Comment		Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 World Economic Co-operat'n; talks	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Co-operat'n; talks	Message of Israel	Commentator	Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:30 Saturday Night Swing Session	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	"Invitation to Waltz"; Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Columbia Workshop; drama	Old Mission Choir	Robert L. Ripley; vocal trio; orchestra	"Barnstormers"; variety	Melody ensemble
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Lou Breese's Orchestra		"Barnstormers"; variety	"Melodic Tones"
8:30 sketch; soloists	Dramatization	Jack Haley; Wendy Barrie; comedy; orchestra	Speakers; James A. Farley; Senator Wagner	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45	Dramatization			"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quizz";	National Barn Dance	Al Roth's Orchestra	John Steele, news	Network speakers
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Hans Lange, directing	Network speakers
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";		Gypsy Orchestra
9:45 popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch		Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	"Design for Music";	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony Or-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	vocalists; orchestra	Company Symphony	chestra concert	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 guests	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Orchestra, Howard	Boston Bruins vs. To-	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45 Rep. W. Paiman	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Hanson, conductor	ronto; hockey	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	NBC Symphony Orch.	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:15 "Ounce o' Fun"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:30 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"

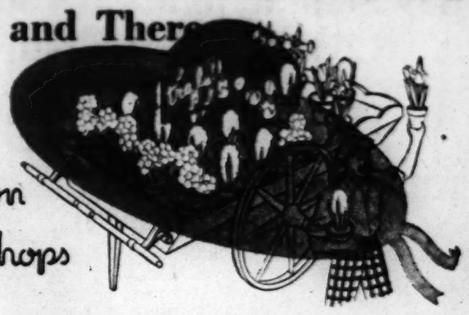
Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Down the Mississippi"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Down the Mississippi"	Harper's Varieties
10:30 Walberg Brown	Concert Hour	Newark speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Varieties"; Pianoleers.
10:45 String Ensemble	Recorded program	Newark speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 Old South Church	News; "Journal"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Old South Church	Vocal recital	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 Old South Church	Commentator	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 Hawaiian music	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; Erno Rapee.	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00 "Sunday Serenade"	conductor; Viola Philo,	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	soprano	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Foreign speaker	News; music	"Silver Strings"	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Whistler and His Dog	"Silver Strings"	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Braille program	Magic Key: St. Louis	"Chat About Dogs"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Braille program	Symphony Orch.; V.	Vincent Gomez; guitar.	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Dramatic sketch	Golschmann, cond'ctor;	"Thatcher Colt Myster-	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	H. Traubel, soprano	ies"; sketch	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	"On Broadway"; dra-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender";	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:15 monic - Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:30 Orch.; Gregor Pi-	Frank Simon's Band	"Sunday Drivers";	"Concert Miniatures"	Irish Minstrels
3:45 atigorsky, cellist	Frank Simons's Band	novelty program	"Rodeo Ramblers"	Glee Club recital
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	Romance Melodies; or-	Network speaker	Vocal trio
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	chestra; vocalists	Network speaker	Simone's Ensemble
4:30 Orchestra, John	News; music	The Lutheran Hour	Court of Human Rela-	Studio speaker
4:45 Barbirolli, cond.	The Vagabonds	The Lutheran Hour	tions; sketch	"Time to Sing"
5:00 Magazine; Chan-	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 ning Pollock	dition; soloists; orch.	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch.	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	British commentator	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	"Musical Camera"	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.
6:15 my Grier's Orch.	"Musical Camera"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor.	stars; orchestra	Soprano recital
6:30 Phil Cook's Al-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	"News Testers"	Dramatic program
6:45 manac	News commentator	Popular variety	Charioteers; quartet	Dramatic program
7:00 Manhattan Mother	"Paths to Prosperity";	Jack Benny, comedian;	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15 Manhattan Mother	speaker's forum	Kate Smith; others	"Moonlight Sonata"	Violin ensemble
7:30 Phil Baker; comedy;	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors";	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
7:45 orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	informal interview	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Friendly Singer"
8:00 'St. Louis Blues"	"Spy at Large"; dra-	Don Ameche; Edgar	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Scenes From "King
8:15 "St. Louis Blues"	matic serial	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Lear"; dramatization
8:30 Lynn Murray's Mu-	"Songs We Remember";	Donald Dixon; Olivia	Hawaiian music	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 sical Gazette	orchestra; quartet	de Havilland	Hawaiian music	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Nino Martini,	Tyrone Power; Anne	Manhatton Merry-Go-	Marine Corps program	"Five Star Final"
9:15 tenor; symphony	Shirley, sketch	Round: soloists; orch.	Marine Corps program	"Five Star Final"
9:30 orch.; Sir Ernest	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	Brown Sisters; trio	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 Macmillan, cond.	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	Commentator	Request Serenade
10:00 Foundation; drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Rising Musical Stars";	"Pop" concert; Billie	Good Will Hour
10:15 and orchestra	Paul Martin's Orchestra	chorus; guest; orch.	Pearce's Orchestra	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines"; comment	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Jack Betzner's Orch.	News commentator
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Betzner's Orch.	Eddie Cantor; Buddy
11:30 Duke Ellington's	Music As You Desire It	"Musical Interlude"	Dance Orchestra	Clark; Benny Fields;
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Ernie Holst's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	others

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm and Home news
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Commentator
10:30 Vocalist	"Terry Regan"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poetry; organ	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:15 Deep River Boys	"Women and News"	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Musical program	Organ recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Decoration talk	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, the Rev. Sidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orch.	"Petit Concert"
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk.	Fashions and screen	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News for Women	U. S. Navy Band	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	"Dance Melodies"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	World Traveler, talk	"Dance Melodies"
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Cottage Hawaiians"
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Stage Door Memories	"Down Memory Lane"
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	"Sweet Music"
3:15 "Meet the Stars"	tra matinee concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Colonials; orchestra	Paul Jones, songs
3:30 "Street Scene"	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 C. Hector's music	conductor	"The Guiding Light"	High school drama	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's music	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Vocal Varieties
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Song team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Tom Hatters: orch.	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter; news	Comment; music	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Yours for Better	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey	Radio Reception"; talk;	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Billie Pearce's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, De-	recordings	Vocalists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Detective Mysteries;
7:45 anna Durbin; or.	Popular music	"Melody and Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	dramatization
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Network program	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Husing; music	musical quiz	Noble's Orch.; solos	Guardian talk	Lynn Carroll, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Richard Crooks; sym-	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	phony orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Message to Motorists
9:00 Theater; Lawrence	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Phil Spitalny and His	Ruby and His Music	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:15 Tibbett and Helen	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Girls; soloist	Ruby and His Music	Piano and organ duet
9:30 Jepson in "Naugh-	ductor; soloists;	"Music for Moderns"	Operetta; chorus with	Amateur Hour
9:45 ty Marietta"	speaker	"Music for Moderns"	orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Marek Weber's Orch.	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Hour Glass"	National Forum: Sena-	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Song Shop"	tor William E. Borah	Steeden's Orch.; soloist	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	ira; soloist	Joe Frascetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Poet's Corner"
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers' Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desir It	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers' Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did we have a lot of fun . . . picking out colored sweaters and teaming them up; at Filene's. They have a shop "that they call The Knockabout up on the fourth floor, you know, and there you'll find the best looking cotton sweaters . . . on the sweat-shirt style. And in the grandest colors!

These aren't dressy sweaters by any means, but they're the type of sweater that you wear over those turquoise blue or coral pink tweed or flannel skirts in your most casual moments. The short-sleeved sweaters have the turn-back collar that your brother has on his polo shirt. Or, there's another type that has the ribbing at the neckline as well as the waistline. And, of course, on the short sleeves to form cuffs. These cost but a single dollar apiece. Then there are the Cardigans with a fleece back, and to be quite correct you never let yourself be seen in public with the sleeves down! You roll them way up above your elbow instead. And you can team yourself up with a yellow Cardigan and a flame red sweater underneath, if you want to be real springlike about the whole thing. The Cardigans are $1.50.

♣♣♣

Lisles Are in And in Right

Every year some stylist comes out with the statement that silk stockings and tweeds just don't mix . . . that is, sartorially speaking. And every year the same thing happens, a few people take it all very seriously, and the rest of us rush in town and stock up on all the sheer-sheer chiffons we can find. And then wonder why our stocking stock depletes itself so quickly! This year we're told that more people are getting right down to facts, and realizing that "Lisles," as seen at R. H. Stearns, are definitely in, and definitely right. Incidentally, lisle stockings aren't what they were when you were but a "chee-ild," so there's no real reason why you should shriek with glee when you hear them mentioned, and refuse to wear them in the same breath. They're exceptionally fine, with triple reinforcements in the feet, heels and soles. And this year they come in the coppery tones so many women are insisting on . . . as well as the usual grays, blacks and whites. For 75 cents a pair.

Luncheon Sets In Stangl Pottery

Spring and all its fixings brings out the colorful in everything. Jordan Marsh ushered the season in with a grand special in the way of Stangl pottery. Up on the fourth floor in the Annex. This is a 20-piece luncheon set that comes in mixed colors of tangerine, green, blue and yellow. The idea being that you use all colors at once nowadays, and not just stick to one lone color. This brightens things up considerably. There are four cups and saucers, four luncheon plates, four bread and butter plates, and four little fruit dishes included in the set. According to our figures, if you get in on this buy you are saving quite a bit. That is compared with what they'd cost you if purchased separately. And it's a set that everybody would like to see on the shelf. Incidentally, we think you could use it on the family at breakfast time with surprising results. Surely the same old ham and eggs would not only taste much better, but look much more attractive if served on one of these colored Stangl plates. However, you don't stop with plates for all your coloring. You branch right on out into your tablecloth. But you'll have to go

Bay State Republicans Win Civil Service Investigation

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

The spectacular Senate and House battles over the Republican-backed order to investigate alleged civil service violations by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission overshadowed all legislative action on Beacon Hill this week.

On this issue the Republicans, in the Senate and House, scored their first major political victories of the 1937-38 legislative session, despite the pressure brought against Republican Senators by Gov. Charles F. Hurley's staff.

Other legislative action during the past week included House defeat of legislation to repeal the compulsory vaccination law, and defeat of bills making easier municipal ownership of lighting plants. The action of the week is summarized:

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill establishing endless chain transactions as lotteries.

Significance: The legislation was submitted by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, after he closed the Boston Discount Group, under which huge returns were promised on small investments.

Action: Signed bills providing for referenda on placing under civil service the police chiefs of Upton and Marlborough.

Significance: These were among several special civil service bills passed this year.

Action: Signed a bill modifying the laws regarding revocation of the driving licenses of persons involved in fatal automobile accidents. The legislation allows the return of the license if a preliminary examination provides reasonable doubt that the person was at fault.

Significance: Stronger legislation was submitted by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor which was anxious to protect truck and bus drivers involved in fatal accidents.

Action: Signed a bill granting to Boston policemen one day off in seven.

Significance: The policemen now receive one day off in eight. Mayor Tobin, whose approval is necessary to put the act into effect, has announced he will not approve it.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation requiring that one member of the State Public Utilities Commission be a member of organized labor.

Significance: A roll-call vote was engineered by the Democrats in retaliation for Republican passage of the Unemployment Compensation Commission's investigation order. Usually the Legislature throws this petition out without a roll call, which places each man on record. Organized labor uses roll calls effectively in the campaign. It is anticipated the Senate will kill the measure.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to repeal the compulsory vaccination law.

Significance: Backers of the repeal bill had threatened an initiative petition to place the question on the ballot in 1940 if the measure was defeated this year.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse committee report on a bill calling for the redistricting of Congressional, Councilor, Representative, and Senatorial districts.

Significance: The present districts under the Constitution run out in 1939. However, there is no penalty for failing to provide new districts. Republican leaders fear loss of several seats in the State House of Representatives, as the County Commissioners in each County redistrict the Representatives districts and several of these boards are now controlled by Democrats.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on legislation for an investigation of industrial life insurance companies.

Significance: The insurance lobby is sufficiently strong to kill this proposal. In New York the Legislature recently voted in favor of such an investigation.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on legislation to repeal the law granting pensions to judges.

Significance: Last year the Legislature passed a law granting judges retiring after 70 years of age pensions equaling three fourths of their salary.

Action: Accepted adverse reports on legislation to lower some of the barriers to municipal ownership of lighting plants.

Significance: The Legislature has consistently blocked such petitions which are strongly opposed by utility interests.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to establish State health insurance.

Significance: The measure received little support this year.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to establish a State fund for compulsory automobile liability insurance.

Significance: Backers of the plan said insurance rates would drop to $18 a year. Insurance opponents of the plan contended a State fund was unconstitutional.

The Senate

Action: adopted, with the House, an order for an investigation of alleged civil service violations by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Significance: The Republican majorities in the House and Senate blamed the Hurley administration for the employment of more than half of the 2,000 U. C. C. workers outside of civil service. The result of the investigation may make interesting campaign material for the G. O. P.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the House, empowering the Supreme Judicial Court to remove Mayors of cities upon charges brought by the Attorney General.

Significance: Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, filed the bill as a result of his investigation of alleged crime conditions in Revere. His first objective is the removal of Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere.

Action: Rejected a resolve for an investigation by a special legislative commission of the feasibility of separating the cities of Revere, Chelsea, and the town of Winthrop from Suffolk County.

Significance: Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston filed the legislation, on the ground that Boston should not pay all Suffolk County expenses, as it now does.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill granting relief agencies access to the records of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Significance: This is part of a move to prevent double payment of unemployment benefits and relief to various persons. The relief payments will be reduced for those persons receiving unemployment benefits.

Maine Shoe Firms To Have Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

tions Board, announced today. They will be held in Lewiston.

He listed the specific complaints as follows:

The Highland Shoe Company: Discriminating and refusing to bargain collectively with the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union —a C. I. O. affiliate.

The Merry Shoe Company: Interfering with the right of self-organization by compelling everyone as a condition of work to join the Lewiston-Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Union.

The Clark Shoe Company: Refusal to bargain collectively and interfering with the right of self-organization.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Beauty AND THE BREEZE

● It's the debut of our deb-on-air Cabana, 1938 version. In it you're wooed and won by every Spring breeze that's blowing.

AS SEEN IN VOGUE:
Gored step-in available in Copper Tan or Black Gleaming Patent. $8.75

WALK-OVER Cabana
170 TREMONT ST. 378 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON

Review of the Week; City of Boston and State

(Continued from Page 9)

and a warped turbine have provided effective interference.

One other passenger stuck to the ship until a few days ago and then returned to California — having spent nearly two out of a planned three months' European vacation in endeavoring to get to the other side of the Atlantic.

Lobsters for Veteran

The old five-masted schooner Cora F. Cressy—another veteran of the news columns during a checkered career ending in its conversion to a Boston Harbor "show boat"—left at the end of a tow line on Monday. Lobsters will be stored in it at Medomak, Maine. On its way there it passed the Bath works where 36 years ago it first slid into the water.

Fish Sales Heavy

Heavy cargoes of fish were discharged at the Boston Fish Pier this week. Monday set a record for several years with 43 boats bringing 3,200,000 pounds of sea food. Demand was heavy enough to keep prices fairly stable.

Student Trek Begins

The annual pilgrimage of New England high school students to New York and Washington began yesterday when a group of 91 from Cape Cod schools took the Eastern Steamships Lines' night boat to New York through the Cape Cod Canal. They were to continue to Washington—where the cherry blossoms are an added attraction just now.

According to officials of the line more than 3,000 students have already made bookings through to Washington, with the largest lists for April 15 and 20 when 590 and 546 have made reservations.

Rivalry at End?

The lively competition between rival Boston to Provincetown lines, which has been in progress for the past two summers, is probably ended, according to waterfront observers. The Steel Pier, which replaced the original company's Dorothy Bradford after varied experiences in Florida and at Atlantic City, is being prepared for service. The competing concern's Governor Cobb remains tied up at Edison Wharf. Rumor has it that it may be taken to New York to become a "floating night club."

Miscellaneous

This week Boston had two newsy arrivals—the Metropolitan Opera Company and spring. The Metropolitan's twenty-eighth spring season began Thursday with "Otello" to last for 10 days. However, spring, which made a very prompt entrance at exactly 1:43 a. m. on Monday, will be with us just 93 days, and with the warm balmy weather experienced most of this week it appears that the season is definitely here.

Organized labor and capital seem to have definite and opposite views on building costs. In answer to the question, "Are Building Costs Too High?" asked at the Boston Building Congress on Wednesday, labor took the stand that high costs are due to exorbitant finance charges and speculative waste. Capital turned around and said that references to "high costs" constitute a vicious attack upon an industry which could do much to start the wheels of national recovery.

Boston Seeks New City Hall

(Continued from Page 9)

tlement Boston was without a town hall or town house, as it was called then. The first town house was built on the site of the present Old State House in the years 1657 to 1659. This was at the head of State Street, in those days called King Street, "The Great Highway to the Sea."

Built by Contributions

This wooden building was built by contributions from 122 inhabitants. A Capt. Robert Kayne (Keayne) left a legacy of £300 in his will for such a purpose, and to this sum was added an additional £380 "principally in goods" by public contribution. Captain Kayne, the first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, resided on King Street, not far from where the first town house was built.

Samuel Adams Drake, in his book "Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston," recalls that as a merchant and tailor, Captain Kayne "fell under the censure of court and church for selling his wares at exorbitant profits. . . . His will, of nearly 200 pages, is devoted largely to an effort to relieve himself of this charge."

This town house, so heavily endowed by Captain Kayne, was continuously used from its completion in 1659 until it was consumed in the great fire of 1711. In 1712 another town house, of brick, was built on the same site. This was also destroyed by fire, in 1747, together with "ancient books, early records and other valuable papers." In 1748 the Old State House was built.

Meanwhile, in 1742 Faneuil Hall had been erected and from that year until 1822, a period of 80 years, was continually used as a town house, furnishing quarters for the selectmen, town clerk and town officers. Mayor Joseph M. Wightman, who laid the corner stone of the present City Hall, once referred to Faneuil Hall as the "first actual town house."

Faneuil Hall Officially First

On Wednesday, May 1, 1822, when the town was reorganized as a city, Faneuil Hall became Boston's first City Hall. It was used for this purpose for eight years until the Old State House was remodeled and dedicated as "City Hall" on Sept. 17, 1830.

This was the 200th anniversary of the founding of Boston, when the "Court of Assistants of Massachusetts Bay, then sitting at Charlestown, acting under a charter granted by Charles the First, ordered that this peninsula, which had heretofore been called Shawmut and Trimountain, should take the name of Boston."

Within eight years, quarters at the Old State House proved insufficient and a movement was started to build a new City Hall. A plan presented by the Mayor and Aldermen at that time was overruled by the Common Council. Finally, in July, 1840, it was agreed to alter the Old Court House on School Street.

Accordingly, this granite building, built in 1810 on land acquired by the town from Thomas Scotto in 1645, was suitably fitted out as City Hall at an expense of $14,475. To that site—where Benjamin Franklin once played as a schoolboy—the City Government was moved in March, 1841.

Started With $160,000

Within five years after the Old Court House was occupied, "its restricted accommodations became quite apparent." By 1850, and by each succeeding city government, the need for a new City Hall was emphasized and efforts were made to have plans approved and pass necessary legislation for its erection.

It was no surprise to the city, therefore, when Mayor Wightman, in his inaugural address in 1861, again expounded upon the need for a new City Hall; and the approval of a plan of construction and passage of an order appropriating funds—to be borrowed at the direction of the City Treasurer—totaling $160,000 for the building, early in the summer of 1862, was hailed as a proper step.

In December of that year, the eve of his retirement from office, Mayor Wightman laid the cornerstone of the new building. According to a description of the ceremonies, Most Worshipfull William D. Coolidge, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, struck the cornerstone three times with his gavel and said:

"I find this foundation stone well laid, true and trusty, and in conformity with the plan, in peace, love and harmony."

Ultimately Cost $505,191

Then other officials of the Lodge poured corn, wine and oil upon the stone and appropriate benedictions were given to signify that "all the necessaries of life abound among this people." Forthwith the whole gathering joined in singing "Old Hundred" and the ceremony was all but over. This was Dec. 22, the 242nd anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

During the next three years the Old Court House was demolished and the new City Hall erected. For that period the City Government was located in the old Mechanics Building at the corner of Bedford and Channey streets.

The new building was built of granite quarried in Concord, N. H., from the "celebrated Rattlesnake Ledge." As work progressed, it was soon apparent that the $160,000 appropriated would not be sufficient. Additional appropriations were made as needed and the total cost of construction and furnishings rested at $505,191. But, although the cost of the building was the "subject of remark in one or two of the public journals," the new structure was defended for its solid construction and fireproof floors.

Dedicated Sept. 17, 1865

On Sept. 17, 1865, the 235th anniversary of the city and just 35 years after the City Government moved into the Old State House, the new City Hall was dedicated "at 12 o'clock M." by a joint convention of both branches of the City Council in the Council Chamber—the very room which sways and sags today.

In his inaugural speech, Mayor Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., included a passage that has and probably will be frequently quoted. He said:

"No single thing affords a better illustration of the character of the people of Boston than their long continued love for a democratic form of municipal organization. It was only when the population became so large that their interests suffered materially by the old customs, that they would consent to delegate the powers of the local government to a limited number of their own fellow citizens.

"A watchful and jealous scrutiny of the conduct of their official servants is still a marked characteristic, of Boston, and woe will befall our city when the great body of her citizens ceases to take an interest in her public affairs."

Did Not Wear Well

In the City Council report of 1866, the new building is described as: "the most elaborate and conspicuous, as well as the most important, of the municipal structures of Boston," presenting "a striking addition to the public edifices of the city . . . grand and imposing in appearance."

But this appreciation of City Hall did not last, for Edwin M. Bacon recalls that while "its effect was at first pleasing, it soon palled upon the public taste." And today most passers-by on School Street express wonder that the city should have approved the plans at all.

Now the building is regarded as a dreary, worn-out edifice and some taxpayers avoid entering the building. But for all its drabness, it is still one of the most important buildings in the city. Many feel that after the changes now contemplated are made and after its interior is given a coat or two of paint, its appearance can be improved. Frequently suggestions come to the Mayor's Office that what the building most needs is an aggressive head janitor who will keep it clean!

According to Mayor Tobin's office, as soon as the WPA project is completed next summer, some such plan for cleaning the building, and keeping it clean, may be worked out.

N. H. Guard to Mobilize

NASHUA, N. H., March 26 (AP)—Gov. Francis P. Murphy today approved plans for complete mobilization of the New Hampshire National Guard in Nashua, Nov. 11, to take part in the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the World War Armistice.

Showing America the Fine Points of Rugby

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. J. Douglas Low — Of the Cambridge University Rugby Team

Capt. Edward F. Whitney — Of the Harvard University Rugby Team

The Cambridge University Team: Top Row, Left to Right—C. L. Newton-Thompson, B. W. T. Ritchie, A. E. Mallett. Second Row—E. D. E. Reed, P. A. R. Lindsay, J. F. Williams, H. B. Jerwood, J. H. Steeds, P. R. Spencer. Third Row— K. D. Downes, T. R. Parry, J. D. Low (Captain), F. M. N. Heath, P. J. C. Bateman-Champaign. Front Row—E. L. A. Folker, W. S. Kemble, J. Parsons, J. M. Hunter

Rugby at Stadium—Harvard vs. Cambridge

Imagine, if you please, what would happen if on the eve of a Harvard-Yale football game, some reporter who knew nothing about football asked Harvard's Dick Harlow or Yale's "Ducky" Pond just how football is played. Or if the same questions were put to the rival captains.

Or think what the reaction would be to the teams if they knew that instead of playing before thousands of cheering spectators, they were going to perform before only a handful.

The comparison is not farfetched. On the contrary it is exactly what is happening this afternoon.

To begin with, however, the comparison concerns not football, but rugby, and the teams are from Harvard University, Cambridge, and Cambridge University, England. The English team arrived in Boston late yesterday afternoon, all set to meet the Harvard team in the Stadium this afternoon.

Naive Questions

Taken immediately to the Harvard Club on Commonwealth Avenue, the English team members were besieged with so many naive questions about the pure fundamentals and elements of the game that it is a wonder if the Light Blues are not quite tired of it all and ready to go home.

And it is a fact that a whole lot of naive questions were asked.

Most of the inquiries were directed at J. Douglas Low, stocky captain of the English, Captain Low, who much prefers to be called "Doug," is a compact, lithe athlete—the coach's delight, only the English teams have no coach. The captain is the coach, manager, and absolute boss of the team both in practice and in the game.

"Doug" was also the reporter's delight, for not once did he lose his patience no matter how simple a question might seem, and on more than one occasion he definitely proved that the English have a fine sense of humor.

On its arrival at Back Bay Station yesterday afternoon, the team was met by the Harvard captain, Edward F. Whitney, several officials from the Harvard Club, and a few University officials. It was interesting to compare this welcome with that received by a Harvard football team when it goes to New Haven for the big game, when hundreds of loyal alumni and rooters—but no Yale captain—meet the train.

Captain Low Answers

At the Harvard Club, Captain Low was cornered, and with the dust of the journey from New Haven, where the team beat Yale 40 to 0, hardly removed, he began to answer questions.

First of all, he declared, rugby is complicated only to those unfamiliar with it. It is a combination of American football, soccer, and basketball, but is actually quite different from any of those pastimes.

The ball used is similar to the American football, but slightly larger. The playing field also is similar, and the same goalposts are used. Fifteen men play on a rugby team, including eight forwards, two halfbacks, four three-quarter backs, and a fullback.

The striking difference between American football and rugby, he explained, is that in the latter sport the forward pass and interference is barred. A touchdown (carrying the ball over the last white line) is called a try and counts three points. If a goal is kicked after the try two additional points are scored.

The scrum in rugby somewhat corresponds to downs in American football. In the scrum, opposing forward lines, with arms locked in formation, shove against each other with their shoulders while the ball is placed midway between the two teams. Possession of the ball in a scrum is gained by whichever team succeeds in hooking it with the foot backwards to the scrum-half, who corresponds to the American halfback.

One interesting feature of rugby is that 15 men start the game, and there are no substitutions. Even if a man is injured, no one is substituted. Despite the tackling, however, accidents are not common.

Pinanski

(Continued from Page 9)

case, and a fee were charged—waiveable in the case of impecunious plaintiffs—litigants would not be so quick to resort to jury trials.

Three Important Changes

Three recent changes in court procedure, the jury pooling system, the pre-trial procedure, and appointment of auditors in automobile accident cases, are among the more important efforts made by the Superior Court to relieve congestion on jury trial dockets, he declared. Judge Pinanski is presiding in the current session of the pre-trial court.

With these innovations the amount of money expended in payments for jurors has decreased in three years from $262,429 to $169,259, resulting in a saving over that period of $245,888 to the County, Judge Pinanski said, and criticised the bar for an increasing laxity in preparation of cases.

"It is a sad commentary on the youth of today," he concluded, "but it is my considered opinion based upon five months of pre-trial experience, that a very substantial percentage of the young men at the bar today are careless in the preparation of their cases, and either from downright ignorance or inertia frequently prejudice the rights of their clients."

Light Movement Among Shipping In Boston Harbor

Week-End Sailings

One of the "leanest" week-ends of the season, as far as the marine activities of the Port of Boston are concerned, began today when the white cruise ship Lady Nelson, flying the houseflag of the Canadian National Steamships, moved into the harbor from Halifax, embarked nearly 100 passengers and sailed for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

Only two other deep-water passenger liners were on the docket for this week-end marine parade, the Cunard White Star liner Scythia, sailing tomorrow for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool and the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Hawkins, due to arrive Monday morning from the British West Indies. Even the fleet of freight carriers is smaller than usual this week-end, the total of all vessels due between today and Monday numbering only 25 craft.

Passengers sailing today on the Lady Nelson came from widely scattered sections of the United States and Canada, including points like Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Providence, Montreal, and points in Nova Scotia and Ontario. Near-by contributors to the passenger list included Harry N. Guterman, United States Commissioner, with Mrs. Guterman; Mrs. A. Mabel Grey, Beverly, proprietor of a hotel, and Miss Elizabeth L. Girdler, daughter of a Beverly coal merchant.

Northwest Wheat In Good Moisture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — Farmers in the Palouse region of Washington and the Panhandle of Idaho are said to be encouraged as they begin sowing their wheat and generally assert that the outlook is better this spring than it has been for years.

They point out that moisture penetrated to an average of 3½ to 4 feet in many parts of this territory. Winter wheat, of which an unusual number of acres was put in last fall, is in most promising condition.

An emerald green covers the sprouting wheatfields. Here and there a patch of yellow or dimmed brown intervenes where a field is left in fallow.

In the "scabland" areas, where crops do not grow, nature is showing her skill as a rock gardener. Buttercups are plentiful among the outcroppings of lava and yellow bells, and grass widows are beginning to color the ground under the big pines.

Hinds Laundry & dry cleaning

Washington St. Brookline
LON. 6186

Will YOU Help
The Blind
To Help Themselves?

ALL through the past year scores of blind people in Massachusetts have been employing their home, and elsewhere. They have been hands in making articles useful in the trained for this work by teachers provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of HELPING THE BLIND TO HELP THEMSELVES.

The result of their work is a great assortment of handicraft articles into which have gone the skill and devotion of those who do not see the light of day, and who need every possible encouragement to lighten their way.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Division of the Blind, undertakes to help the blind still further by disposing of the articles they have made, in the Blindcraft Shop, maintained at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, which is open all year.

Now, with thousands of useful articles on hand and the State having provided a place for their disposal, this sale is announced, and it becomes everybody's civic privilege to come to the sale and purchase as much as one's purse will permit.

Every penny received reaches the blind persons who made the articles sold.

In this way many necessities and some small comforts are brought within reach of the blind BY THEIR OWN INDUSTRY.

More than 1200 volunteer workers are giving their services to conduct the sale. Groups from all religious denominations in Boston, as well as some civic groups, will participate.

The visitor is offered a wide choice of selection among such articles as toys, basketry, pewter and copper ware, knitted and crocheted things, including many items for the baby, many useful household supplies, such as towels and tea towels, mops, ironing board covers, etc., etc., there being items of all kinds too numerous to mention.

On Tuesday, March 29, from 10:00 to 5:30, Christian Scientists will serve, over 100 volunteers assisting in the sale.

PRICES RANGE FROM 15c UP

The SALE is held under the Auspices of the NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BLIND WORKERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Monday, March 28, to Saturday, April 9, Inclusive
10 TO 5 O'CLOCK
THE BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP
73 Newbury Street, Boston
(Between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets)

Will You Help The Blind To Help Themselves?

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,300,000
Previous day	1,677,340
1938 volume to date	54,377,360
1937 volume to date	154,904,646

Stocks Recover Following Early Morning Decline

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Leading stocks hit a recovery stride in today's market after an early dip to new post-depression lows.

Dumping of impaired margin accounts, in addition to outright liquidation, helped depress the list at the start. Broad buying support soon made its appearance, however, and initial losses of fractions to more than 2 points were converted into advances of as much.

Trading Is Active

The ticker tape was 3 minutes behind at the peak of the rally. The pace slowed later and extreme gains were reduced or cancelled in many cases in the final hour.

Brokers attributed the come-back after yesterday's collapse largely to "bargain hunters" who jumped in on the theory a selling climax may have been reached Friday and that the downswing had carried many issues to levels that discounted much of the current "bad news."

Prominent on the upward reversal were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville and Loew's.

In arrears were du Pont, American Telephone, Standard Oil of N. J., J. I. Case, Allied Chemical and Douglas Aircraft.

Bonds Are Weaker

The bond market was weaker today in all groups, with trading fairly brisk. A few secondary rails showed slight improvement, but losses predominated.

Toward noon, International Telephone 5s were off around 2 points; Nickel Plate 4s off around 3; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 4s and New York & Erie 1st 4s both off around 4; Canada Southern 5s off about 5.

Federal Light & Traction 6s of '54 "B" dropped 10 points.

Losers of around a point or more included American and Foreign Power 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s of '96 Series "E," Chicago & Western Indiana 4½s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Missouri Illinois 5s.

Czechoslovak 8s of '51 went against the trend in the foreign list with a gain of around 12 points.

On the gaining side by fractions were St. Paul 5s; North Western 4¾s of '49; Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s; International Hydro Electric 6s; Southern Pacific 4½s of '68; and U. S. Rubber 5s.

U. S. Treasuries showed losses ranging from 1-32 to ¼.

Tokyo Electric Light 6s of 1953 on a single sale of 2 bonds declined a minor fraction following news from Tokyo the nation's electric power industry had been nationalized.

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—An opening rally of good proportions was short lived in the curb market today and the list settled in a narrow groove with the tendency downward.

A few mining, chemical and specialty shares managed to retain small advances as the session moved into the final stretch, including Niagara Hudson Power, American Cyanamid "B," Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and Pioneer Gold.

New England Telephone dropped around 5 points on light offerings; Singer Mfg. lost 2 and declines of fractions to more than a point were registered by International Petroleum, Aluminum Co., Creole Petroleum, Pan American Airways, Scovill Mfg., and Leonard Oil.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Cu-b Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1@1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	45c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1%

London Market

Short bills	%	%	%
3 mos bills	%	%	% @ %
Bar gold	140s 3½d	140s 2d	142s 4d
Bar silver	20⅜d	20⅜d	20⅛d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
60 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
4 months	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼
5-6 months	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Calcutta	3%
Boston	1½	Copenhagen	4
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	3½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	5½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, March 26)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	94.18¼	94.25⅝	$4.8367
Cables	4.96⅛	4.96	4.8397
France—franc	.03021⅛	.03469⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1684⅛	.1684	.1896
Switz'd—franc	.2288	.2291⅛	.2595
Italy—lira	.05261⅛	.05265⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5831	.5827	.4
Sweden—krona	.2556	.2557	.4537
Norway—krone	.2492	.2493	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2215	.2215	.4537
Spain—peseta		.2307	.2357
Greece—drachma	.00921⅛	.00921⅛	.0220
Austria—schill'g	?	?	.2382
Czech'via—crown	.03491⅛	.03491⅝	.0296
Finland—finm'k	.02281⅛	.0220	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1900	.1901	.1824
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1890	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0451	.0452	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.02351⅛	.0206

South America			
Argentine—peso†	.2945	.2940	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0580	.0580	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.3060
Peru—sol	.0437⅛	.0437⅝	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.46251	.46251	1.7519
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2804	.2804	.9440
India—rupee	.3780	.3780	.4189
Java—florin	.5646	.5646	.4020
Hong Kong—dol	.3066	.3067½	•
Shanghai—dol	.2527x	.2750x	•
Straits Settlements—dol	.5788	.5788	.4613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4981	.4981	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9047	.9036	1.0031

*Currency in China—units per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. (Parity changed; new value not yet determined. xPaper rate, nominal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46	36½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	40	39½	39½	Mar26
83	34½	Acme St (2)	3	39	38	38	—1½
10⅜	7⅛	Adams Exp	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
20⅝	13½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
23	19	Addressog (1.40)	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
80½	44⅞	Air Reduction (1a)	2	48¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	
13⅝	9¼	Alas Juneau(.60g)	12	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Alleghany Corp	79	1⅛	1	1	
17¾	8¾	Alleghany pf xw	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar23
17⅞	7⅜	Alleghany pf(1.20)xw	8	7¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17¼	10	Alleghany pf2.40xw	2	10	10	10	Mar17
17⅜	9½	Alleghany pr pf	3	10½	9½	9½	Mar25
21¾	14	Allegheny Steel	6	14	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
9⅞	6	Allen Industries	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
170¼	141	Al Chem & Dye (6)	12	139	135½	135½	—5¾
9¾	7½	Allied Kid (1)	3	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
14⅜	9⅞	Allied Mills	5	9⅞	8⅞	9¾	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Allied Stirs	52	5¼	4½	5⅛	— ⅛
53½	42	Allied St pf (8)	1	42	42	42	—2
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝a)	26	40½	39	39	— ¾
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	51	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
24	13	Amal Leath pf	2	11	10½	10½	—2½
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	59½	59½	58¾	+1
66	49½	Am Ag Ch Del (1⅛a)	3	49½	49	49¼	— ¼
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (⅝e)	11	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
42½	29½	Am Bk Shoe (1¼e)	3	37½	35¼	35¾	—1¾
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	77⅝	76	76	— ¾
167	161¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	163¼	161¼	163½	Mar23
27⅛	15¾	Am Car&Fdy	10	15½	15	15	— ¾
50	31	Am Car&F pf	3	30	29¼	29¼	—1¾
17⅜	10½	Am Ch & Cab (1¼e)	25	11½	10½	10½	
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105¼	95	Am Chicle (4a)	3	100	99	99	Mar25
8⅜	5½	Am Colortype	5	5½	5½	5½	Mar25
13¾	10	Am Com Alco	4	10	9½	9½	— ½
16¾	10	Am Crystal S (⅝e)	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	
4⅜	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	32	2⅝	2½	2½	
19¾	13	Am & F P $6 pf	5	11½	10	10	—2½
25¼	13	Am & F P $7 pf	5	14½	13½	14	—1
11½	8⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	Am Hide&Leather	24	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
26	13½	Am Hide & L pf	1	14	14	14	
37¾	33⅜	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	33	30¾	30¾	—2½
2½	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18	15	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	15	14½	15	
7⅞	5⅛	Am International	6	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
23½	14¼	Am Locomotive	15	15	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
74½	56	Am Locom pf	2	55	55	55	—1¾
14¼	12	Am M & F(1)	4	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¾
5¼	2⅞	Am M & Met	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
38¾	26⅛	Am Metal (3g)	5	29	28	28¼	+2
105½	102	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar24
7⅛	3⅛	Am Pow & Lt	88	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
40½	25	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	4	23½	22	22⅝	—2⅝
33	19	AmP&L$5pf(.93¾k)	10	19	17½	17⅞	—1⅝
14¼	9¾	Am Rad&St S (.60)	73	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	15	Am Roll Mill	37	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
78	64	Am Roll M pf (4½)	6	62½	62½	62½	—1½
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
56¾	33½	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	49	34½	32⅝	33	— ⅝
131	116	Am Sm&R pf (7)	11	116½	116	116	Mar25
52	49¼	Am Snuff Co (4)	3	49	49	49	— ¼
34¾	20	Am Stl Fdrs (¼ae)	25	20¼	18¾	18¾	—1¼
11⅜	8	Am Stores	2	7½	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
31	24⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	25	24	24	— ⅞
117½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	Mar24
18½	14½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	5	15	14½	14½	+ ⅜
149¾	120½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	130½	117½	117½	—2¾
71	60	Am Tobacco (5)	4	60¼	59¾	60	
72¾	62¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	61¾	61¼	61¼	—1
139⅝	137¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137½	137½	137½	+ ¼
7⅞	4	Am Type Fdrs	18	4¾	4	4	
13½	6¾	Am Wat Wks	25	7	6½	6½	— ½
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 2
5⅝	3⅞	Am Woolen	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	12	28⅛	26¾	26¾	—1¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	38	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅜
40	25½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	25	25	25	— ½
36¾	25½	Anaconda (⅛e)	117	26⅝	25	25⅜	— ½
56	33	Anacon W & C	1	31	31	31	—1
18	14½	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	4	14	12⅜	12⅜	—1¾
19	12½	Andes Copper (⅝g)	1	11½	11½	11½	—2⅛
3½	2½	A P W Paper	2	2¾	2½	2½	Mar25
30¼	25	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	3	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
100½	89½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	87½	87½	87½	—2
6⅞	4	Armour Ill	70	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
72	32	Arm Ill pr pf	5	34	32	32	Mar25
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	26	Armstrong Crk (¾e)	14	25	24¼	24½	—1½
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2¾	Artloom Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
8⅝	4½	Assd Dry Goods	16	4½	4½	4½	
89	69	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	28	Associates Inv (2)	1	28	28	28	Mar25
42	24½	Atch T&SF (2g)	16	26	24½	24½	— ⅞
72	48¾	Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	48¼	48	48	—1
27¾	15¼	Atl Cst Line (1⅝g)	5	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	5	4¼	4¼	Mar25
14½	6¾	Atl G & W In pf	9	7½	6½	6½	— ¼
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	7	19½	19½	19½	— ⅞
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	—1⅜
9½	6¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	21	6½	6	6	— ¼
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39	39	39	— ½
48	39¾	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	39	38¾	38¾	—1
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack	6	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	2	Austin Nichols	3	2	2	2	
4¾	2¾	Aviation Corp	27	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	

B

10¾	6½	Bald Loco ct	42	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
10⅞	5	Balt & Ohio	53	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13¾	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅜	6	6½	— ⅜
34	29¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	Mar25
19	13⅜	Barber Co	19	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
16⅜	11½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	24	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
12¾	10	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	3	10	10	10	
17¾	14½	Beatrice Cream(1a)	4	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¾
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	100	99¾	99¾	Mar25
8⅜	6¼	Belding-Hem (¾e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	9¾	Bendix Aviat	29	10	9½	9½	—⅜
19	16½	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	16	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅞
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	5	29	27¾	27¾	—1½
65⅞	48¾	Beth Steel	93	48¼	46	46¾	— ¼
16⅛	14¼	Beth Stl 6% pf (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
98½	86½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	85½	85½	85½	—1
28	20	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	Mar24
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	10	12¼	11	11	—1¼
15½	11⅛	Blaw-Knox	5	12	11½	11½	
35½	24½	Boeing Air	71	25	23	23½	—1
30	20	Bohn Al&Brass	2	20¼	20	20	
13⅞	9¾	Bond Strs (.20e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅜	Borden Co (1.60)	8	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
28½	19	Borg-Warner	16	20	18½	19	
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
22¼	14¾	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Bridgeport Brass	20	6¾	6	6⅛	— ⅛
26¼	16½	Briggs Mfg	32	16½	15	15	—1¼
30½	23¼	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	27	22	22	— ¾
40	25½	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	5	28½	28¼	28¼	—1
36¾	25½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅛	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	3	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+ ¼
18⅜	6½	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6¾	6¼	6½	
37	21	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	20½	20	20	—1
21½	13	Bklyn Un Gas	10	12	12	12	—1
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar25
10	6	Brunswk Balke	12	8	8½	8½	— ½
9¾	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	10	7	6½	6½	
6⅜	3½	Budd Mfg	45	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3½	Budd Wheel	17	3¾	3	3	— ⅛
20	14¾	Bullard Co (¾e)	5	15⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
32¼	18⅝	Bulova Watch (4)	30	17	15½	16¾	+ ⅛
7	4	Burling Mills (1)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
20¼	16	Burr Ad Mach(.30e)	15	16⅜	16	16	
3½	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11	5¾	Bush Term 7% deb	2	4½	4½	4½	—1¼
8¾	6	Butler Bros (.80)	10	6⅛	5⅞	6	
23	18½	Butler Bros pf(1½)	5	17½	17	17¼	—1⅛
4⅝	2¾	Butler Bros pf Z	10	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (A M) Co	9	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅝
19¾	14	Byron Jack (½e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛

C

24½	16¾	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	17	17	17	+ ¼
49¼	48	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Mar22
28	13⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	28	1⅜	1¼	1½	— ⅛
10¼	6¼	Calumet&Hec	33	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	36	14¾	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	Canad Pacific	29	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
38	26	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	30	30	30	Mar25
7¾	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6	6	6	Mar23
18	14½	Carpenter Stl (1.10e)	5	14	14	14	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Carrier & Gn (.05e)	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
97½	70	Case (J I) Co	14	69½	66½	66½	—3½
58½	34¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	16	34¾	33	33	—1¼
103	100⅛	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	— ¼
18⅜	11¼	Celanese Corp	20	11¼	10¼	10⅝	— ⅜
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	13	Celotex Cp	5	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	13	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
4½	2½	Cent Foundry	91	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	Cent R R N J	2	7	7	7	— ½
5	3½	Cent Vio Sug	2	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
53⅜	3½	CenturyRibbd(.10e)	1	3¾	3¾	3⅜	— ⅛
66½	54	Cerro de Pas (1e)	21	54¾	53¼	53¼	— ¾
29	18	Certain-teed Prod	19	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
27¼	23¾	Champ P&P (¾e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Mar22
13¾	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7¾	Mar25
38½	24½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	38	24	23½	23½	—1⅜
83	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	80	80	80	Mar23
41½	29½	Ches Corp (3)	1	28	28	28	—1½
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	3	½	½	½	Mar23
3¼	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8	⅞	Chi & N West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅜	3½	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	½	2½	
9¾	3⅛	Chi Ort West	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar25
3¾	2	Chi Ort W pf	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16¾	10⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅝e)	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
12	⅞	Chi M St P & P	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
9	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7	4	Chi Pneu Tool	11	7½	7	7¼	— ⅜
35	25	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	25	25	25	Mar24
3	¾	Chi Rk Is & Pac	3	¾	¾	¾	Mar25
4	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2¾	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
7½	5	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	6	6	6	
16⅝	13⅝	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	3	13½	13½	13½	
5⅞	3¾	Childs Co	1	4½	4	4	— ½
63½	48⅛	Chrysler Corp	120	49¾	48¼	49	—1¼
13¾	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel(.60e)	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2	City Stores	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	11	Clark Equip	7	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅜
28½	15⅜	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	6	16	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21½	12⅜	Climax Moly(1.20e)	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
41	23½	Cluet Peabody (.60e)	4	11¾	11½	11⅜	— ⅛
15½	13	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	8	111¼	109⅝	109⅝	Mar26
135	109¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	— ½
59	55	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	— ½
11⅞	8⅝	Colgate-Palm P (2)	8	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
98½	87½	Colgate-Pm P pf (5)	2	92	92	92	Mar18
27⅝	16	Coll & Alk (½e)	6	18	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
20	10½	Col Fuel & Iron	10	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22¼	14¾	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	4	15	14	14	—⅜
21¾	14½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ½
8⅝	5⅜	Colum Grphl (.40g)	114	6	5⅝	5⅞	
79	68	Colum G & E pf (6)	1	68	68	68	—2
19½	9⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	10	10	9½	9½	— ½
34	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	4	63	62¾	62	—3¼
38⅝	28¼	Coml Credit (4)	13	27½	26	26	—2¼
95	86	Coml Cred pf (4½)	2	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	Mar25
44¾	33⅛	Coml Invest Tr (5)	10	34	33¼	33¼	
99	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	1	97	97	97	Mar19
10	6½	Comi Solventa (.60)	35	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2	1½	Comwith & Southb	97	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
43¼	30	Com&South pf(1¾k)	1	29¾	29½	29½	— ½
27⅝	23¾	Comwith Ed (1¾a)	12	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Mar25
24½	16½	Congoleum-N (¾e)	8	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
8	7	Congress Cigar	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
19½

Commerce and Finance

• Mexico Taking Steps To Pay for Expropriated Oil Properties •

Business and Industry

Retail Business Is 10 to 20 P. C. Below 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sentiment was more cheerful in some sections of the retail trade during the past week and postponed spring needs were covered in so many departments that some retailers recorded the largest sales thus far this year, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Chiefly responsible for the rise," continues the report, "were women's Spring dresses, suits, coats, millinery, and shoes; home-furnishings and furniture; yard goods, dress accessories, and children's clothing. Pick-up in men's suits was pronounced. Demand broadened widely for electric refrigerators, ranges, washers, and many small kitchen appliances.

"Hardware, paints, Spring cleaning necessities, Easter gift items, jewelry, cameras, and sporting goods contributed to the rising volume. Purchases of staple lines of popular-priced merchandise were more stressed than luxury offerings.

Sales Increase

"Balmy Spring weather provided ideal shopping conditions at most of the leading centers of distribution. While sales ran as high as 20 per cent over the previous week's, the average ranged from 3 to 8 per cent. From the comparative totals of a year ago, which were for the final surge of Easter buying, drops deepened, as the estimated volume of retail distribution contracted 10 to 20 per cent from that for the corresponding 1937 week, taking the country as a whole.

"Further decline lowered total for the New England States 6 to 14 per cent from last year's. Warmer weather quickened demand for Spring goods, but restricted purchasing capacity cut the average for the East 12 to 25 per cent from the 1937 week's sales.

"Attractive promotions of low-priced goods boosted sales at some Middle Western cities as high as 25 per cent for the week, but the decline from the 1937 total was extended to 15 to 35 per cent. Although demand in farming areas was well maintained, volume for the Northwest went 2 to 8 per cent behind last year's.

"Even drastic price mark-downs failed to attract consumers in the South, as the comparative decline broadened to 4 to 9 per cent. Even for the Southwest totals fell under last year's in a range of 5 to 10 per cent. Despite some improvement for the week, the recession in retail sales on the Pacific Coast from 1937 widened to 15 to 20 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Busy

"Easter buying started in earnest in most of the principal wholesale markets this week, and was expected to gather momentum rapidly until the peak was reached early in April. Deferred orders of February were released in steadily mounting numbers, as some prices started to stiffen, and difficulty was experienced in obtaining prompt delivery on popular apparel items.

"Reorders gave concrete evidence of the longer upturn in retail sales during the week, as mail requests broadened from small retailers that had allowed their inventories to run low. Despite the small gain, the flow of orders was disappointing, as the decrease from the 1937 comparative wholesale volume was estimated at 12 to 25 per cent," concludes the report.

Johns-Manville Net To Be Disappointing

NEW YORK (AP)—Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corp., told stockholders at the annual meeting, the corporation's March quarter earnings would be disappointing and reflect the sharp decline in general business and unfavorable trends in construction. The company is one of the largest producers of building materials.

Current sales, he said, were running about 25 per cent behind a year ago and orders on books are about 30 per cent lower.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp., and Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of American Radiator-Standard Sanitary Corp., declined re-election as directors. As successor to Mr. Sloan the stockholders elected E. T. Stannard, president of Kennecott Copper Corp. The other vacancy will be filled later.

Lockheed Delivers Planes To Polish Air Line 'Lot'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Two Lockheed transport planes have been delivered to New York for shipment to the Polish air line Polskie Linjie Lot, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation announced. The planes, part of a $525,000 order from the Polish lines, are the model 14 type which is reputed to be the world's fastest commercial land plane. Four sister ships are nearing completion and will be ready for delivery within a month.

Known throughout Europe as "Lot," Polish Air Lines is one of the leading air services on the Continent, serving a vast area from the Baltic to the Aegean Sea, in addition to local services from Warsaw to the leading cities in Poland Lot maintains important air routes between Poland and Germany, Latvia, Esthonia, Rumania, Austria, Bulgaria and Greece. Delivery of the six new planes will bring to 16 the total of Lockheeds purchased by Lot.

Gray Maine Central Director

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized Carl R. Gray, retired president of the Union Pacific Railroad, to serve as a director of the Maine Central Railroad. Mr. Gray is now vice-chairman of the Union Pacific.

Building Industry Unimpressed By FHA Insured Mortgage Rise

By Harold Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Surprise is expressed here at the sharp increase in insured mortgages accepted for appraisal by the Federal Housing Administration in the last three weeks. Following the passage of the Housing Act of 1938 on Feb. 3, the most conspicuous feature of which was the raising of the insurance limit to 90 per cent for houses costing up to $6,000, FHA Administrator Steward McDonald has announced from Washington that mortgages accepted for FHA appraisal have for the third successive week reached a new all-time peak.

The surprise is due partly to expectation that the alleged shoestring arrangement of a 90 per cent mortgage would not prove interesting to institutional money-lenders, partly to the fact that the current depression has already resulted in a sharp decline in residential construction and is expected to cut it down even further in coming months.

Building Permits Rise

This is not the only anomaly that has appeared in building statistics this year. Residential construction permits, reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in its monthly Review, have taken beginning with December a staggering upward spurt. The index of January permits, corrected for seasonal variations, was 102 per cent above December and 189 per cent above the previous January. It was 86.2 per cent of the 1926 average, against only 29.8 per cent last January and 42.6 last December.

Reason for this appears to be a local situation in New York. The board stated: "New York City continues to distort the residential building picture . . . a new building code went into effect in that city on Jan. 1, and . . . the effective date of the new code . . . was moved forward to Jan. 27. In December . . . and January . . . 32,514 building permits were filed in New York City alone, as compared with 28,626 units in that city for the first 11 months of 1937. Because the building permits are effective in New York for one year, it is probable that a large number of those filed in December and January will cover much of the building during the coming year. . . ." It is therefore reasonable to expect a sharp drop in these permit figures in coming months.

A clear distinction must be made between the various building figures. Those on FHA mortgages accepted for appraisal come first; some time may elapse before the building permit is obtained, and a further delay may occur before the contracts are signed. Some permits are never used. This gives importance to the F. W. Dodge figures showing January residential contracts down 84 per cent from January, 1937—a figure more in line with expectations, though worse than anticipated.

Results Uncertain

The sharp spurt in the FHA figures remains to be explained. The Housing Administration people lean heavily on the explanation that the 90 per cent loan has proved unexpectedly popular. People who had to put up $1,200 on a $6,000 house now have to put up only $600 and the type of loan is generally referred to in the trade as the $5,400-maximum. In addition, the service charge has been cut out and the insurance premium cut in half, reducing the total charges by about 1 per cent, exclusive of interest and amortization, and the terminal period has been extended to 25 years from 20, so that monthly charges may in some cases now run lower than before even though the down payment is cut in half. Moreover, the law has been in another important respect liberalized, for builders of multi-family homes are now entitled to 80 per cent FHA mortgage insurance in approved cases even where they do not sell the houses but rent them. As they sell the units the mortgage and insurance is lifted by the buyer in case he is approved by the FHA.

There is still some skepticism here as to whether the sharp increase in the FHA figures will continue or will turn out to be a temporary spurt. It is thought possible that some of it may represent home financing delayed from the time when the more liberalized terms were first publicized by the President's message to Congress proposing the recent legislation.

For one thing, if a lender has to foreclose, he is entitled to a maximum of $75 for his foreclosure costs, in addition to his insurance. Foreclosure costs run considerably higher than this in most states. Moreover, the debentures to which the holder of a defaulted mortgage is entitled carry a coupon of only 2¾ per cent, though they are to be made tax-exempt. And, as the Journal of Commerce here points out, "since elimination of the one half of 1 per cent service charge under the new amendments . . . will cause institutions that originate and resell such mortgages to demand a higher premium to obtain their profit, the market for all such liens may be contracted."

However, the fact is generally conceded here that the popularity of the newly liberalized FHA insurance is much greater than had been expected. On the other hand, the possibility is pointed out that, rather than indicating an early revival of home-building, it may indicate a form of Gresham's law in the residential mortgage field, with the 90 per cent, $5,400-maximum mortgage tending to comprise a greater and greater portion of the business. The FHA reports an increasing popularity for these instruments among insurance companies and savings banks.

In most states such institutions are forbidden to make mortgages above 60 per cent unless carrying FHA insurance, which, while entailing an unprecedented risk, throws that ultimate risk on the Government and not the lender.

Total FHA insured loans now run around $1,075,000,000, or only about 5 per cent of the total estimated residential mortgages outstanding in the United States, though a much higher per cent would be obtained by figuring the proportion of FHA insured mortgages on new construction against the total. After the middle of 1939 none of these liberalized Title II loans may be made except on new construction.

Despite the favorable implications of the recent FHA figures, building equipment people remain pessimistic. Among the new lows registered in the stock market on Wednesday were those of American Radiator and Standard Sanitary, Bigelow Sanford, Celotex, and Congoleum. Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville, recently told stockholders that earnings for the current quarter will be disappointing and reflect the precipitous decline in general business and the change in the trend of the construction industry.

Butter Drops to 2-Year Low Lacking Gov't Support

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Butter prices tumbled 1 to 2 cents a pound yesterday, the sharpest break in weeks, after the Government failed to support the market here.

Government agents bought butter in New York but there was no activity here although recent complications regarding liability for payment of the state sales tax were cleared up.

Butter grading extras dropped to 28 cents a pound compared with 29¼ Thursday and 29½ for the past six weeks. The Government has bought almost a million pounds of butter in Chicago since mid-February, mostly at 29½ for extras.

Yesterday's butter price was the lowest in two years in the Chicago wholesale market.

Auto Output Sags Further

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports in its weekly estimates placed output of the motorcar plants at 56,900 units, compared with 57,555 last week and 101,115 a year ago this week.

Senate May Ease Tax on Personal Holding Concerns

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee studied today the possibility of "unfreezing" investment capital by easing taxes which members said were preventing dissolution of many personal holding companies.

Senator George (D) of Georgia asserted that "hundreds of millions of dollar now are frozen" in personal holding companies.

At present, he explained, personal holding companies cannot feasibly be liquidated because taxes eat up most of the cash which might be distributed to stockholders.

"They are now paying very high rates," he continued. "We are trying to find some fair basis for dissolution under which the taxes would be shifted from the company to the shareholders themselves."

Mr. George said committee members sought to curtail the taxes on personal holding companies, encourage the distribution of their assets to stockholders and then tax stockholders at the regular income tax rates on their share of the funds received.

"The big idea is to unfreeze this capital and put it to work again."

After a broad investigation into "tax evasion and avoidance, a joint Congressional committee last summer recommended higher rates on personal holding companies. These rates subsequently were enacted.

Senator King (D) of Utah said the finance committee should give "careful consideration" to modifying income tax rates on personal holding companies. The rates now range up to about 70 per cent.

Another finance committee member, Senator Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, said that some arrangement should be made to permit the liquidation of personal holding companies without restrictive tax payments. "It ought to be done and it will be done," he said.

The committee already has stricken out the undistributed profits tax and overhauled the capital gains levy in the House-approved revenue bill.

Chairman Harrison (D) of Mississippi said he hoped to report the tax revision bill early next week, but Senator Barkley of Kentucky, a committee member and the Democratic leader, said the bill could not come up for Senate consideration before the latter part of the week.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

I write on the day of Hitler's entry into Vienna. Parliament has heard the Prime Minister's statement of British concern; and listened with sympathy to speakers of all parties urge firmness on the Government. War, and preparations for war, dominate the country's thoughts. All policies proferred in Parliament or the press, have this in common, that rearmament must proceed further and faster.

The trade cycle, the onset of depression or the stimulation of boom, the state of the budget, the exchanges, the prices of securities, all our economic affairs are coming under the ever-deepening influence of rearmament.

The day of appeasement seems to have vanished. Friendly conversations between Britain and Italy or Germany to redress grievances are sadly and indefinitely postponed. Not all Mr. Hull's trade pacts can relieve the political tension in Europe. Austria for Germany, Spain for Italy, are seen with growing clearness as first steps in a campaign for Empire through force which is not to be diverted from its ends by any show of amiability.

The Eventual Combat

This is the prevalent view in London of the events of the moment; what their effect will be upon England's social economic and financial structure depends upon which of the alternative courses now urged on us we choose: isolation or co-operation with such friends as we still have in Europe. Even this apparent choice is seen by most observers as illusory, since isolation is impossible, and to appear to choose it is only to delay the day of our inevitable entry into the struggle against the spread of militarist doctrines. For Germany wants what she cannot have without surrender by Britain of material interests and more important of principles which in her opinion are essential to her existence.

Even those who see the issue not as between rival imperial interests but as between a universal system of just law and the intolerant oppression of armed might, urge that Britain should publicly take her stand as opposed, to the point of war if necessary, to further aggression. If a continuously arming Britain by entering her name in support of a collective system could even at this late stage arrest further German and Italian aggression, so much the better. But this does not seem to be anticipated very firmly; hope turns more to the possibility of securing a nondiscriminating unvindictive, just peace for all Europe based upon internationalism and not upon exclusive sovereignties, once those who have appealed to the sword have been destroyed by the weapon of their own choice.

Affairs in Transition Stage

War is the worst possible prelude to such a peace, but it is hoped by those who want such a peace, but see war as now inevitable, that the memory of the tragedy of the last war and the last peace will be strong in the minds of those who fight the war they see in the future.

At the moment our economic affairs are in a transitory stage, awaiting without panic the changes which will be imposed upon them by the decisions of the government. The rule in the stock market is to cut down all committments. Refugee money from continental centers is flowing strongly into London; three millions of gold arrived today from Holland. A stream of funk money toward America, to be held probably in bank balances more than in American securities, is strengthening the price of the dollar in terms of sterling. The franc ebbs and flows with the fear among Frenchmen for the consequences of more Blum government and the sense of national solidarity stimulated among Frenchmen by the menacing events in central Europe.

Austrian securities are naturally depressed by the ending of such financial freedom as Austria possessed; from now on holders of Austrian bonds are at the mercy of the ingenious Dr. Schacht, who knows better than anyone how to reconcile the appearance of financial rectitude with the substance of default.

See Better Business

The economic temperature in England is pausing before it can make up its mind to go up or down. Based purely on economic indices, many of our forecasters were beginning to anticipate a rather more optimistic state of business than they had feared earlier. Decline in commodity prices had worked itself out, consuming goods industries were holding up well, armaments would keep capital goods industries at high pressure, and until the end of armament came, the level of business activity was seen maintaining itself for some time to come. But now political uncertainties, with unknown but certainly large economic sacrifices ahead, are qualifying the views of these optimists.

One consequence of the political situation is that all sense of restraint, of economy and efficiency, in armament expenditures, is gone. Government, parliament, press and public, urge each other on to greater demonstrations of preparation for emergency in the shape of ever higher plans for spending more and more money. A week ago the £1,500,000,000 bill for rearmament was to be "exceeded"; now the whole program is to be reconsidered, which doubtless means that it is to be very substantially increased.

This may not cause any immediate budgetary difficulties in the financial year about to open, but it looks much more serious from the longer view. The financial prospect for a few years ahead, and for the next generation, looks much more serious. For expenditure is ever rising, with little prospect of economies in either cost of debt or of social services; yet the national income is far less susceptible to increase, particularly in view of the changing trend in the populaton of England. America may be able to anticipate with some reason a doubling or even greater expansion of national income over a generation, but Britain can hardly anticipate anything like so great an increase. Today's zeal for armament helps to create for our children a legacy of high taxation which may make normal for them a rate of taxation which smells of emergency to us.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $28,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $575,000,000. The week ended March 23 and the total represented a decrease of $28,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,120,000,000.

Gold Custodian

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross

Confirmed by Senate for Second Five-Year Term

Mrs. Ross Confirmed For the Second Time As Director of Mint

WASHINGTON (AP)—A woman has the responsibility of taking care of Uncle Sam's $12,780,000,000 in gold.

She is Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, whose nomination for a second five-year term as Director of the Mint has been confirmed by the Senate.

Mrs. Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, commented briefly on her reappointment:

"I am grateful for the confidence that is implied."

As the first woman to head the mint, Mrs. Ross looks after the largest gold hoard in the world.

The mint's gold stocks have quadrupled in value and mounted sharply in volume in the last five years. Record-breaking gold movements have required constant care. Mints made more coins in 1937 than in any previous year.

When gold began to pour into the mints from abroad, from reopened mines and private hoards, Mrs. Ross had to arrange to melt it, value it, convert it into bars and store it.

She supervised establishment of the depository at Fort Knox Ky., which now contains $5,000,000,000 in gold—more than any other one place in the world. Construction of a silver depository at West Point, N. Y., is under way.

Members' Trading 20.5 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Total round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members were 20,51 per cent of all exchange dealings during the week ended Feb. 26, the Securities Commission said.

The aggregate round-lot volume for that week on the stock exchange was 4,337,180 shares, or 8.3 per cent larger than the volume reported on the ticker.

New Mexican Issue Will Help Pay For Seized Oil Lands

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Government has undertaken to float a domestic bond issue for 100,000,000 pesos ($22,222,222 at the present rate of exchange of 4.50 pesos to the dollar) to help pay for expropriated foreign oil properties.

The decision to float the loan was made after a meeting of 24 state governors with President Cardenas and the Minister of Finance, Eduardo Suarez.

The governors pledged five per cent of their yearly budgets to assist the federal government with its petroleum indebtedness, but the domestic loan was approved as the best means of paying for the oil properties, valued at $450,000,000.

The bonds will be issued sometime next week and will pay no interest for the next 10 years. At the end of that period a "moderate interest" will be fixed on the bonds, the government announced.

The Mexican Government also tried to improve its financial position by billing two of the companies whose properties were expropriated for $2,000,000 in back taxes.

It was claimed the Aguila (Royal Dutch Shell) and Huasteca—two of the largest foreign oil companies operating in Mexico before the expropriation—owed this amount in taxes.

Aguila was charged with failing to pay $1,400,000 "absentee" taxes on funds sent out of the country in 1934 and 1935, and Huasteca was billed for $600,000 allegedly due in "absentee" and income taxes.

Meanwhile, Vicente Cortes Herrera, administrator of the expropriated oil industry, said he had not yet received a Japanese offer to purchase Mexican oil.

An aide to President Cardenas said it was unlikely such an offer would be accepted, even though Mexico is faced with a problem of finding foreign markets for its excess production.

(In Tokyo, Japanese officials were said to be preparing to offer Mexico a huge oil contract for purchase of nearly 500,000,000 gallons of crude oil annually, through private companies.)

Vandenburg Wants Data on U. S. Buying Of Mexican Silver

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) has proposed that the Senate ask President Roosevelt for details of the Government's program for purchase of Mexican silver.

A resolution he introduced in the Senate would request the President to report to the Senate:

"1. The nature and extent of any existing arrangements, and future commitments, between this Government and the Government of Mexico for the purchase of Mexican silver.

"2. The amount of silver heretofore purchased, and now being purchased, and the price therefor, in connection with all of the arrangements and commitments heretofore described."

Carriers Hope Unions Will Take Voluntary Wage Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One might think of the railroads, which a few months ago granted their employees a wage increase, and now want it back, as "Indian givers." But it isn't quite that. The "giving" in the first place wasn't without an element of coercion. And anyway things haven't worked out just as the railroads thought they would.

In the first place a wage boost of about 6 per cent, putting an additional yearly load of about $135,000,000 on the roads, was granted last August only after the rail unions had threatened a strike and the machinery of the Railway Labor Act was put into motion.

Under this act, if an agreement is not reached through negotiations between the two parties, the matter is put into the hands of a committee appointed by the President, which after investigation makes a recommendation. Though neither party is bound to accept this recommendation, it has been an iron-bound rule for both sides to do so. It is just taken for granted, as a matter of fact, that such a recommendation would be accepted and the case ended.

Well, the railroads knew, or at least felt, that if the case were allowed to go to such a board appointed by President Roosevelt the recommendation would be for a very much higher wage increase. They argued with themselves that it would be better to grant a 6 per cent increase at that stage than to be forced, in effect, to pay perhaps as much as 15 per cent later.

That was one contributing factor in the granting of the increase. The other was that the roads already had plans to ask for a freight rate increase and they felt reasonably certain that their demands would be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which had been showing some sympathy for the roads in their financial plight.

They wanted a boost which amounted to about 15 per cent. They got what amounts to a rise of about 5 per cent, with no rise at all on many products on the hauling of which some roads depend almost wholly.

The roads argue that the increase offered won't do much to make up the added costs, including that wage increase, with which they've been saddled. They have tried refinancing, reorganization, consolidation, and economies of all kinds. They've cut passenger rates, hoping to stimulate trade. They've improved the service and introduced spectacular new trains. But still, they hold, if they're not relieved there will be wholesale bankruptcies, and/or "government ownership."

The meeting in Washington called this week by the Association of American Railways, with the rail labor unions, was frankly for the purpose of discussing, among other things, the possibility of the unions giving back some of that wage increase. It was rumored at first that the roads were going to demand a specific cut. The unions' response to this was a vigorous denial of the possibility of their doing anything of the kind.

However, the whole matter will be held in abeyance since the railroad and labor executives decided at their conference to defer further discussions until the report of the three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the railroad situation asked for by President Roosevelt is made public. The commission consists of W. M. W. Splawn, chairman; Joseph B. Eastman and Charles D. Mahaffie.

Both the roads and the unions recall a voluntary 10 per cent wage reduction that went into effect in 1932 as a result of an understanding based on the obvious losses being sustained by the roads at that time. The roads point to this as a precedent. The unions, though, note that while it was provided that the cut would be restored by January, 1933, all of it actually wasn't restored until April, 1935.

The unions backed the roads' request for a 15 per cent freight rate increase, but now that this amount hasn't been allowed, they deny any responsibility and insist that the wage increase was justified in August last year, and is justified now.

Should a real dispute develop, the whole matter would again be taken up under the Railway Labor Act. The negotiations now are just "discussions" and if both sides come to an agreement there will be no need for applying the red tape, which, though effective, is a cumbersome part of the railway act.

As the problem stands, there loom on the horizon two spectres, one government ownership, the other reduction of railroad operations and consequently of job chances. The unions, while not all committed in so many words to government ownership, lean decidedly in that direction. The roads of course oppose it, but now admit that unless things improve it may be inevitable.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

Have You The Time To Watch Over Your Investments?

Perhaps you are so engrossed with the present problems of carrying on your business that you are not always able to give adequate personal attention to property accumulated during past years.

You know the importance of constant, experienced watchfulness over securities whose values fluctuate because of changing conditions. You know how vital is this care to the safety of your investments—but you are too busy to stand watch.

Many persons so situated have entrusted this necessary watchfulness to this Company, whose organized system of constant vigilance, competent personnel and wide experience qualify it for such duties.

Management of property in Trust for others has been our principal business for over half a century.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg A	15	15	15
200	Ainsworth	6	6	6
300	Air Devices	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	84	84	84
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
250	Alum Co Am	62	62	62
200	Alum Ltd	74	74	74
400	Am Airlines	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
500	AmBoxBoard	7⅛	7	7
600	Am Centrifugal	2½	2½	2½
75	Am Cit PstLA (2h)	19½	18½	19½
100	Am ClP&LPw (2¾h)	19½	19½	19½
900	Am CitP&LB	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1800	Am Cyan B (.80)	18¾	17½	17⅞
900	Am & Fgn P war	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Am Gas&El (1.60)	31½	29½	29¾
125	Am G&E pf (6)	107¾	107½	107¾
300	Am Gen	2½	2½	3½
50	Am Gen 52 pf (2)	23½	23½	23½
1200	Am Laun Mch (.80)	15⅜	15	15
900	Am Light & T (.60f)	10¾	10½	10½
25	Am Mfr	16	16	16
800	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Am Meter (.30e)	18	17½	17½
50	AmFot&Chem(3½)	31½	31½	31½
800	Am Republics (.40g)	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Am Seal Kap	3	3	3
4000	Am Sup Power	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Am Sup P pf	9¼	8¼	9½
800	Anch Post F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Ang Wupp (.10e)	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Arctur Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Ark Nat Gas	2¾	2¼	2¼
3000	Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2½	2½
600	Ark Nat Gas pf	5	5	5
30	Ark P & L pf (7)	68	67	67
100	Ark Wkg (.80)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
800	Ashland Oil&R).40)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Asso G & Ei	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1300	Asso G & Ei A	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Asso G & Ei pf	4¼	4⅛	4¼
400	Ati Cst Fish	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Ati Sst Line Co (ag)	18½	18½	18½
100	Atlas Ply (1½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Automat Prod	1	⅞	⅞
200	Auto V Mach (½)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Avery & Sons	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	Axton Pis A	15	15	15
75	Babcock & Wil (¼) n	73	71½	71½
1500	Bahnwin Loco war	2½	2¼	2¼
200	Baldwin Rub	6⅝	6	6
400	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
2700	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Bath Ir Wks (6%f)	4¾	4½	4½
100	Bell Aire	10	10	10
20	Bell Tel Can (8)	157½	157½	157½
200	Bellanca Aire	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
700	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Birdsbor S Fdy (1¼g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Baluners (1)	10	10	10
400	Bliss (E W)	6	5¾	5¾
100	Blue Ridge	1	1	1
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	35	35	35
900	Blumenthal (8)	4½	4½	4½
200	Bourjois A	3½	3½	3½
250	Bowm Bilt H 1 pf	9½	9	9
100	Bowm Bilt H 2pf	2	2	2
200	Breeze Corp	4¼	4½	4½
100	Bridgpt Mach	6½	6½	6½
300	Brill A	2¼	2½	2½
600	Brill B	1	⅞	1
500	Brown P&W (.60)	7	6½	6½
300	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Bunk Hill&S	12	12	12
100	Burco	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Can Marconi	1	1	1
25	Cap City Prod (.15e)	8½	8½	8½
300	Carib Syn	1	1	1
700	Carnegie Met	⅜	⅜	⅜
3100	Carrier Corp	21½	20	20
400	Carter (JW) (.15e)	5	4⅝	4⅝
400	Casco Prod (1½e)	7½	7	7
600	Cel-O-Glass Am	2½	2¼	2¼
25	Celanese 1pf(7a)	65	65	65
150	Celluloid pf	16	14	14
3300	Cen&Sw Ut	1⅛	1	1
900	CenHudG&E (.80)	11½	11	11
600	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	81¼	81¼	81¼
1300	Cen St El	½	½	½
100	Cen St El 6% pf	3	3	3
100	Cen Ohio St (¼e)	6½	6½	6½
400	Centrif Pi (.40)	3¼	3½	3½
100	Cham MW St (.80)	5½	5½	5½
200	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	49¼	49½	49½
100	Chi R & M (.15e)	6½	6½	6½
11200	Cities Service	1⅛	1	1
300	Cit Serv pf	26¾	26	26
1000	City Auto Stpg	4½	4	4
600	Claude Neon Lts	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Clarton & Lam	2½	2½	2½
150	Cleve El Ill	33½	32	32
100	Cleve Tract	3½	3½	3½
100	Clinch Coal	2½	2½	2½
100	Club Al Uten	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cohn & Rosen	6¼	6	6
700	Colon Develop	2¼	2	2
200	Colon Devel cv pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Colo Fuel & I war	3½	3½	3½
200	Colo Pat F (½e)	50	49½	49½
1700	Colum O&G	3½	3½	3½
1100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
5700	Cons Copprmin (⅛e)	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60	60	60
100	Cons Mining (1a)	52	52	52
200	Cons Ret Strs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1000	Cons Stl Corp	3½	3	3
100	Cont Roll & Stl	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
2000	Cooper-Bess	5⅛	5	5
100	Cosden pr pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Cupper Range	4¾	4¾	4¾
3200	Cord Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800	Cosden Petro	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Crampton Prod	½	½	½
1100	Creole Pet (½a)	19¾	19½	19¾
400	Crocker Wh	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
3300	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Crown Drug	1¼	1	1
200	Cuban Tob	2⅝	2½	2½
100	Cuneo Press (2)	27	27	27
1200	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Darby Pet (¼e)	7	6⅞	6⅞
600	Dayton Rub	6	6	6
400	Def Spray Ir (.04a)	1¼	1¼	1¼
2700	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1¼	1¼
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600	Dayton Rub	6	6	6
400	Def Spray Ir (.04a)	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Det Mich Stove	2¼	2	2
100	Det Paper Prod	2¼	2⅜	2½
1300	Det Stl Prod	17	14½	14½
1000	Donin Ry&Coal	10	9¾	9¾
900	Dubilier Con	1	1	1
100	Duro Test (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2800	Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	8½	7¾	7¾
100	East'nGas & P	2½	2½	2½
600	East'nPf6%pf (1½k)	23	22	22
75	East Sta B pf	15	15	15
200	Easy Wash MB	3	3	3
200	Edis Br Strs (1)	10⅞	10¾	10¾
21400	Elec Bond & Sh	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1100	El Pow As	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	El Pow As A	2½	2½	2½
80	El P&L 2 pf A	23	20	21
100	El P&L war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Elec Share	1½	1½	1½
50	Emp G&F 8% pf	33	33	33
50	Empire Pow (½k)	20¼	20¼	20½
2	Equity Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Exmsco D&Equip (1)	8½	8½	8½
100	Fajardo Sugar (.90e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Evans Wallo	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.20)	9¾	9	9
700	Fairchild Av	2½	2	2
100	Faistaff Brew	6¾	6⅝	6¾
300	Feeders Mfg	5	5	5
100	Ferro Enam	16	16	16
100	Fiat Rcts (.412g)	12	12	12
200	Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600	Fisk Rub	4¾	4½	4⅝
150	Fla P&L $7 pf (.88k)	30	28	28
100	Ford M Can A (1)	18	18	18
900	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Franki Ray	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Froedt G cv pf (1.20)	15½	15½	15½
150	Fruehauf Tra	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Gen Alloys	1½	1⅜	1⅜
200	Gen El Ltd (.643g)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
200	Gen Invest	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Gen Tel (1)	10½	10	10
25	Georg Pow pf (6)	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
400	Glen Alden (¼e)	5	5	5
600	Gluaux Brew B	12¾	12½	12½
1000	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Gorh Mfg vtc (1¼e)	15½	15	15
200	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Grand Rap V (½e)	5½	5½	5½
300	Gray T & M	4	4	4
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	121½	121½	121½
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	36½	36½	36½
100	Greenf T&D	4½	4½	4½
100	Groc Str Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Guardian Inv	¼	¼	¼
10	Gulf Sta Util 6 pf(6)	88	88	88
600	Gulf Oil (½e)	36	35½	35½
100	Hall Lamp	2	2	2
100	Hartford Rayon vtc	1½	1½	1½
300	Harvard Brew	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	HatCorpAmB(.20e)	4	4	4
300	Hazeltine (3)	14½	14½	14½
200	Hearn D Stars	5	4⅝	5
500	Hecla Min (.10e)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
100	Holophane (.30e)	11	11	11
10	Horn&Hard5%pf3	100	100	100
100	Hubbell (H) .30e	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Humble Oil	60¼	59¾	60¼
200	Hummel RossP	3½	3	3½
300	Hycro El Sec	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Hygrade Food	7	7	7
40	Hygrade Sylv1⅛e	21¾	21¾	21¾
200	Il Iowa Pow	2⅜	2½	2½
200	Il Iowa Pow div ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Il Iowa Pow pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Il stks	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17	16⅞	16⅞
100	Ind Pipe Line .300	7	7	7
18	Ind Pne 7% pf	14½	14½	14½
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	50	50	50
1400	Int Cig Mch (1½a)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
50	Int Hyd-El pf	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
1800	Int Paper & Powwar	35¼	35	35¼
100	Inter Util A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1200	Inter Util B	23½	23	23
100	Inter Vitamin (⅛)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Inter Util pf	8	8	8
44	InterNatHomeEq .44	3½	3½	3½
1900	Invest Roy (.56)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Irving Air Ch	8½	8½	8½
400	Jacobs Co	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Jones & Lau Stl	25	23½	23½
300	Ken Rad T (1¼g)	7½	7	7
200	Kennedy's (.20e)	5¼	5	5
100	Kings Brew	1	1	1
700	Kings Cou L pf8(7)	29	28½	29
10	Kings Cou L pf D	22	22	22
100	Kingston Prod	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12	Knott Corp (.10e)	6¼	6	6
900	Kroger Groc	67½	67½	67½
600	Lake Shre M (4.20a)	48½	48¾	48½
400	Lakey Foundd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1600	Lefe Real pf	12½	12½	12½
500	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4¼	3⅞	4¼
1200	Lemond Coal	1	1	1
1300	Lexington Oil (1h)	17½	18½	17½
200	Locke Stl Ch (.80e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2100	Lockheed Aire	6½	6¼	6½
400	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Long Is Lt pf B (3)	38	37½	37½
1200	Louis L & E (.60)	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
100	McCord Rad B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	McWill Dredg	8	8	8
200	Majestic Rad'e T	⅝	⅝	⅝

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Mangel Strs	2	2	2
100	Margay Oil (1)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Marion St Shov	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Massey Harris	5	5	5
150	Master Elec (1.60)	13⅝	13½	13½
75	Mead Johns (2a)	94	92½	94
100	Memph N Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mercant Strs	13½	13½	13½
500	Merritt-C & S	2½	2	2⅛
100	Merritt-C&S pf A	35½	34	34
100	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Metal Textile (.10g)	1	1	1
100	Mich Bumper	½	½	½
700	Michigan O & O	2½	2¼	2½
200	Michigan Sug	½	½	½
150	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mid West Abr	1	1	1
100	Midwest Oil (1)	7½	7½	7½
200	MidwestPip&S(.55e)	8½	8½	8½
50	Minn Min & M(.40e)	27	27	27
100	Missouri Pub Svc	2½	2½	2½
200	Mock J Voeh (.15e)	7½	7½	7½
1500	Molybdenum	3¾	3⅝	3¾
500	Monogram Pict	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mont Dak Ut (.10e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Moore (T) Dis	1	1	1
3700	Mount City Cop	5	4½	4½
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Mnt St T&T (1¾e))	108	108	108
100	MuskegonPRing(¼e)	8	8	8
100	Nat Auto Fib	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
900	Nat Bellas Hess	¾	¾	¾
100	Nat Container (1)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Nat Fuel (G (1)	13	12⅞	13
200	Nat P&L (6)	44½	44½	44½
100	Nat Pub Mch	3	3	3
100	Nat Service pf	1½	1½	1½
800	Nat Tunnel & Mines	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Nehi Corp (2g)	33	33	33
100	Nelson (H)	4	4	4
100	Neptune Met A	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	New Eng T & T(1½e)	85	85	85
250	N J Zinc (½e)	51½	51	51½
200	N Mex & Ariz	1½	1½	1½
300	Newmont Min (½e)	51½	51	51½
400	N Y Auction	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	NYC Omnibus war	6½	6½	6⅝
100	NY Merchand (.80)	7	7	7
1500	Nisg Hud Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
900	Nisg Sh Md B	4¼	4	4
100	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	29	29	29
600	NipissingMns	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1100	Noma Elec (.40e)	3¼	3	3⅛
700	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1	1	1
30	Nor Am L&P pf	31½	31½	31½
100	Nor Am Ray A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	No Ind PS 6% pf (6)	53	52½	52½
900	Nor St P A	7⅞	7⅝	7½
100	Nor Sug (1¾g)	9	9	9
100	Novadel Ag (2)	20	20	20
200	Oilstocks (.40a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Okla Nat aGs	7¼	7	7¼
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	25½	25	25
800	Oldetyme Dist	1⅝	1½	1½
30	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	47	47	47
100	Pac Pub Svc	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Pac Tin spl (2)	27½	27½	27½
700	Pan-Am Air (⅛e)	13	12⅝	12⅝
7900	Pantepec Oil	5½	5	5
10	Pat Plym Mills	21½	21½	21½
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	20	20	20
2000	Pennroad (¼g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pharis Tire	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Phila Co (.45e)	6	6	6
300	Phillips Pkg	3½	3⅜	3½
200	Phoenix Sev	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Phoen Sec pf (3)	11	11	11
100	Pierce Govern (.60)	12	12	12
1100	PioneerGold (.40)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
3500	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	6½	6	6
200	Pitts Forg	4½	4½	4½
600	Pitts Pi Gl (¼e)	61½	60	60½
100	Polaris Mng	2⅞	2¾	2¾
800	Powerstl¼Alex	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Pow Corp Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Pratt&Lam (¼e)	19	19	19
100	Prosperity B	4½	4½	4½
70	PS Ind $6 pf	14½	14½	14½
100	Pug SoundP $6 pf	12	11½	11½
800	Pyrene	5¼	4¾	4¾
100	Red Bank Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reliance E & E (¼e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Reybarn Inc	2½	2½	2½
200	Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Rice Stix Dry Gds	4½	4½	4½
100	Richmond Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Root Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Roosia Intl	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Royal Type (¾e)	35	34	34
400	Russeks F Ave (½)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Rustless I & S	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Ryan Cons	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
2200	St Regis Pap	2½	2⅜	2⅜
25	St. Regis Paper pf	42	42	42
400	Savoy Oil	1½	1½	1½
100	Schiff Co (¾e)	9	9	9
200	Scovill Mfg (½e)	19	19	19
600	Scullin Stl war	½	½	½
500	Segal Lock	¾	¾	¾
200	SeLerling Rub	2¼	2	2¼
100	Selected Indus	¾	¾	¾
100	Selected Ind cv	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	55¼	55¼	55¼
50	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	55	55	55
100	Servesky Airc	2½	2¼	2¼
2000	Shattuck Denn	6¼	5¾	5¾
20	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	110	110	110
100	Shrevept-El D st	½	½	½
100	Simplicity Pat	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	224	222	224
900	Solar Mfg	2¼	1½	1½
1700	Sonotone	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Sonotone (⅛a)	4	4	4
250	S W Penn P L (½e)	20¼	19½	19½
200	Spercer Shoe	3	3	3
900	St Oil Ky (1)	16	15½	15½
400	St Oil Ohio	18	18	18
2900	St Pow&Lt	¾	¾	¾
100	St Pow&L B	¾	¾	¾
100	Stand Prod	4	4	4
1800	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	StandStiSprg	6½	6¼	6¼
2200	Starrett Corp vtc	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Sterchi Br Stors	1	2⅜	2⅜
100	Sterl Alum pf (1.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Sterling Brew	2	3¾	3⅜
100	Sterling Inc (.20)	2	2	2
125	Stetson (JB)	5½	5¾	5½
150	Stroock & Co (2)	8	7⅝	7⅝
100	Sullivan Mach	7½	7½	7½
100	Sunray Oil	2½	2½	2½
1100	Taggart	3½	3	3
100	Tampa El (2.24)	28¼	28¼	28¼
200	Tastyeast A	½	½	½
100	Taylor (E) Dist	1	1	1
2100	Technicolor	16½	15¾	16
100	Texon Oil (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Tech-Hugh G (.20e)	5	4½	4½
500	Thew Shovel	8	7½	7½
100	Tilo Roof (1)	3	3	3
1100	Tob Prod Exp(.275g)	3	2⅝	3
25	Todd Ship (1e)	46	46	46
100	Tonopah Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Trans-Lux (.20a)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1100	Transwest Oil	5½	5	5½
100	Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Tubize Chat	6	5¼	5¾
200	Tub

General Classified

pear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OLD GLASS
General line antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp. MRS. DON HOOVER, 606 North 8th Street, Quincy, Ill.

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DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
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210 West Seventh St. Tel TRinity 3006
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONGWOOD TOWERS

Now Available

a few excellent apartments, for rental on yearly lease, unfurnished

LIVING ROOM
2 BEDROOMS
DINING ROOM
KITCHENETTE

$120 to $135 a month

Maid service, garage, restaurant, valet, etc. . . . at moderate rates

Booklet upon request.

T. ROGER KEANE, *General Manager*

LONGWOOD TOWERS, BROOKLINE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5 sunny rooms, fireplace, continuous hot water, verandas; good, quiet, central location. Tel. BEAcon 1495.

FOR SUBLEASE, 220 Commonwealth Avenue. Unusual two-room apartment with paneled living room and fireplace, bedroom, modern all electric kitchenette, elevator; overlooking Commonwealth Avenue.
DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
5 Arlington Street, Boston Com. 4436

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

To Let: Attractive Suites Furnished or Unfurnished
1-7 rooms, near The Mother Church
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24 A CLEARWAY STREET, BOSTON

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Quiet charm of a well-planned home combined with the convenience of a modern hotel; two-room suites, either furnished or unfurnished, including electricity and gas; $60-$90. Call MRS. WINWARD, STadium 7240.

SUBLET—Completely furnished penthouse, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen and terrace; May 1st to October 1st; reasonable. Circle 6-6497, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—5 upper rooms, sun porch; convenient transit, church, new high school; separate furnace; $40. Vir. 7-9161.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

LINCOLN limousine for hire, expert driver. Call KEN. 8062. LOUIS CEFALO, 18 Bothwell Rd., Brighton, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPEND your vacation among the beautiful hills of Vermont; swim, hike, ride horseback; enjoy a quiet rest; reasonable rates. HUTTON FARM. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hutton, Proprietors. Groton, Vermont. R. F. D. 1.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Young hotel man desires to drive automobile to New York for expenses, April 18th. Joseph Daniels, Boulevard Hotel.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

GOWNS

BRAILLE anagrams that the blind and seeing may play together. B. L. Martien, 1239 Que St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELORS over 18, for well established girls' camp, Lake Winnepesaukee, Box S-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

READING, Mass.—Owners leaving State; will sacrifice new 6-room house and garage; large living room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, open screened porch; completely weatherstripped; oil burner; beautifully landscaped. Call Reading 0957-M after 7 p. m. for appointment. No brokers.

TWO small houses in South Orange, N. J.; quiet street near school, railroad station; sale immediate; terms moderate. Write Box S-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

JULY and August—Extremely attractive old ship captain's house, East Dennis, Mass.; all improvements; would consider selling. Ded. 6508.

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

LITERARY WORKSHOP—Help given writers by experienced author. For particulars apply Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2469

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to rent mornings and Saturday; Grand Central zone. Call MU. 2-2073 after 1:30 P. M.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 102 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

PIANOS

BOSTON—Private party wishes to sell solid mahogany upright cabinet grand piano, made expressly for M. Steinert & Sons. Long. 0734.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 8766 or Copter Newton 3076.

RADIOS

WORLD'S SMALL RADIO
With "Big Set" features. It has a place all of its own. Tuck in travel bag for weekends. An extra for Boudoir, Play Room, Kitchen, Rest Homes, Office. You can use one, maybe several. 6 tube performance with 4 R. C. A. tubes. Not a selling novelty nor a toy. Operates A. C. and D. C. Just plug in. 105 to 125 Volts. Volume control. Dynamic speaker. Rich full tone. Rich brown cabinet, ivory color trim. Simple, classic. Price $15. Boston. Weight, in carton, 8 lbs., 9 ozs. Manton Radio Co., 79 Westland Avenue, Boston. Commonwealth 9273.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAIN
20 acres, 2 miles from town, 10 in grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, 1000 on River with sea-wall.
410 FIRST ST., FT. MYERS, FLA.

FOR SALE—A friendly country home with secluded garden and pool for outdoor summer living; modern equipment; 2-car garage; central situation in Waban, ideal suburban community; 20 min. drive from Boston. Address Mrs. Esther Saville Davis, Hotel Hemenway, Boston.

HANOVER, Mass.—Colonial in splendid condition; old features preserved; oil burner, 2 baths, C. E. kitchen, convenient commuting to Boston. R. A. Carter, Wash. St., Hanover. Tel. Hanover 106.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1304
855 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

REBUILT COUNTRY PLACE
WELL suited for cows, chickens, camps, or oil station. 7 acres of grass land; 7-room house, bath, barn, garage, 25 miles out, Route 3. Write MRS. JOHNSON, 6 Symphony Road, Boston; tel. Comm. 8485.

STOUGHTON, MASS.
CAPT. ELISHA CAPEN HOMESTEAD
Cor. two thoroughfares, Central and Turnpike Streets.
About 35 acres of all kinds of good land. 1824 two-story home suitable for inn; 5 fireplaces and oven. Farm, golf-field, house lots, woodland. Enough good cow manure for first year. Eventually $8,000-$10,000 Investment
JOS. S. CAPEN, Extr., 122 Seaver St. Tel. 165-W

A. T. KAY
Registered Real Estate Broker
53 East Church St., Orlando, Florida

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC, Mass.—A sunny room, attractively furnished, in private family, suitable for business man or woman. 91 Alstead St.

BOSTON—Select rooms, free parking. Mrs. Ellis, 170 Huntington Ave., Suite 2, 4th floor; elevator service. Tel. Com. 9115.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Very desirable rooms for business man; private family; five minutes from car; call mornings or evenings. Longwood 4332.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Pleasant sunny room, in quiet section; short walk to steam-trolley. 27 Stanton Rd., Suite 2, Longwood 1176.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 0737.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Comfortable room in private home for business woman; near street car, ASP. 0706.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

OPPORTUNITY
for refined women of initiative to earn liberal commissions representing outstanding knitted sportswear. HELEN BARTHEL, Wellesley, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED young married man, age 34, desires position with permanently established concern appreciative of faithful and honest endeavor to best serve his employer; at present employed and will gladly furnish further particulars and references. Box L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORPORATION executive, now employed, seeks new connection; 30 years' experience financial, accounting, corporate and legal matters; university graduate; good health and habits; highest references. Write Box B-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED farmer, married, wishes position with cottage; eleven years in last place as herdsman and general farm superintendent, with large pure-bred herd and grade A milk plant; would consider chauffeur or caretaker; good references. Edward Stanford, 131 Walnut Street, Shrewsbury, Mass.

I WANT A JOB—Can do any kind of work; the hardest work doesn't faze me. Box V-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUCCESSFUL YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, college graduate, mechanically inclined, with good background of selling and management, and some production experience, is seeking a position with a reputable firm. Write Box R-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, mechanic, with Diesel training, desires employment, capable at anything, good references, have car. Write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS WOMAN, Cambridge, with car, 11 years' driving, needs position; qualified for driving, selling, figuring or clerical work. Box S-35, Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DAY work, part time, by neat colored girl, Monday to Wednesday. Box L-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion to semi-invalid, good cook, capable taking charge, experienced, American Protestant. Box S-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, fully qualified for household management, good cook, refined personality. Tel. Newton North 0128, Newton, Mass.

REFINED woman desires position companion or nurse. Mrs. Cowles, 25 Parkview Avenue, Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. 2385.

WOMAN (colored) desires general housework, part or full time; plain cooking. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, good business background; efficient, alert, responsible; secretary-stenographic experience; supervisory ability; good at figures. Write Box L-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS

LOW mezzo soprano, eight years soloist in large Christian Science church; good voice, diction and appearance; N. Y. C., Brooklyn, Westchester or close Connecticut, Long Island or New Jersey. Please write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

STONINGTON, CONN.—Lease or sale. Charming modern summer home; on Sound and Ocean; private beach, spacious grounds; it has everything; congenial neighbors; nearby Christian Science church; restricted. Investigate. J. L. Prescott, Webster, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

CHARMINGLY furnished seven-room Cape Cod house; all improvements, 2-car garage, water view, near Cotuit church; $600 for long season. Owner L. B. Ryder, Cummaquid, Cape Cod, Mass.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-3925
8-10 A. M. — 4-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UTOPIA
ROB. JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4316

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
2026 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

PHONE 3-9145
Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

DISTINCTIVE MILK
for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistently Above Rigid Health Requirements

ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377 — 1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

LUNCHES and DINNERS
Miss Mary Beard
400½ North 20th Street

Miss Black Flowers
Specializing in Decorations
2022 11TH AVE. SO.

MOBILE

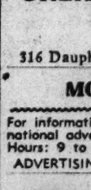
The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop.
Address
1280 Washington Ave.

25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1986

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price
You Can Always Get It at the
GREATER ZOGHBY STORE
316 Dauphin Street Dex. 5796

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Stanley Paulger
Photographer
9 Court Square

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.
665-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

LEE'S GRILL
12 COMMERCE STREET

We extend an invitation to all of our customers and friends to visit us at our new address—corner N. Decatur and Jefferson Streets.
JONES & HARRELL REPAIR SHOP
SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street C-4548

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

Maxie D. Pepperman
General Insurance
PHONE CEDAR 456
702 VANDIVER BLDG.

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 838
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

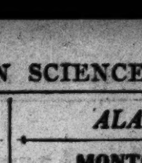
Quality Shoe Repairing
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Cedar 3903
Cor. Court and Washington Street
Seeds, Birds, Pet Supplies
Montgomery Seed Co.
N. A. Vestergaard, Prop.
19 Monroe St. W-9309

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

CORAL GABLES



BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
CORAL GABLES, FLA
Anna Barlor

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., INC.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Vegetables—Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Yowell-Drews
Invites You to Shop at Their Dept. Store

TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
TONY WALSH, Proprietor
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
Phone 507
Fine Piece Goods
Table Linens • Bed Linens
Curtains • Spreads
Drapery Materials
Lingerie—Hosiery—Neckwear
CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
150 South Beach Street

FORT MYERS

ROBB & STUCKEY COMPANY
Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of the Better Class

JACKSONVILLE

LUMAR'S, Inc.
Attractive Novelties for EASTER GIFTS
325 Laura Street

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
Established 25 Years
Exclusive Models at Popular Prices
219 Main Street

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
Featuring Undine Permanents
No Electricity
No Wires
No Harmful Chemicals Used
AIR CONDITIONED AND REMODELED
317 W. Forsyth Street Phone 5-7673

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7300

WHIDDON'S
"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-6712
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Dress Up for Easter!
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
Blue Ridge Tweeds
Coat, Vest and Trousers 35.00
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

LAKELAND

Lakeland French Dry Cleaners
INCORPORATED
112 WEST MAIN STREET
PHONE 2187

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

LATCH STRING INN
Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Rose-Franzis GOWN SHOP
Triple Sheers and Travel Frocks
Discounts on all coats and evening gowns.
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-3057
(In Clyde Court Building)
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
760 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-7696

Stephens Restaurant
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
38 West Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
EVERGLADES HOTEL BLDG.
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel 2-4764
Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 20th Street and Federal Highway

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
143 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Everything for your car at
DIXIE TIRE CO.
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Distributors of
SEIBERLING *AIR-COOLED* TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
"Thru Service We Grow"

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32468
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

LAUNDRY—CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
Office and plant at 1237 20 Street
Branch #1, 552 Washington Ave.
Phone 5-3143 Miami Beach, Fla.

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH

RENT A CAR DRIVE IT YOURSELF
COUTURE'S MOTOR CORP.
latest model cars to rent. Rates from $25 per week up. Every car insured for your protection.
825 Fifth St., Miami Beach, Fla.
Phone 5-3920

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Operating exclusively on Miami Beach
839 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

For Smart Apparel—

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

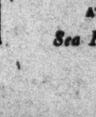
For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring at
718 MAGNOLIA

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Smart New Fashions for Sunny Days or Starlight Nights
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING

Florence Beauty Shop



24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

RUTLANDS
MEN'S STORE
One of Florida's Most Complete Stores for Men
110 SO. ORANGE AVE.

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Mills & Nebraska
FHA Home Financing
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER SUPPLY CO.

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
312 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

PALM BEACH

Florence Hair Dresser
Your Guiding Beautician
Thirteen Years in Palm Beach
LIDO POOL BLDG.
440 SOUTH OCEAN BLVD.
For Appointment Tel. 8825

SARASOTA

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

Sharron Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Opp. Soreno Hotel 116 First Ave., N. E. St. Petersburg, Fla.

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
122 Fifth St. North
St. Petersburg
The Zotos and other Methods of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service Phone 6996

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

Shop at Completely Air-Conditioned
Sears
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

PUCKETT PRINTING CO.
Printing for Every Purpose
305 Gardenia St., West Palm Beach
Tel. 8675

Visit the
Darling Shop Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5304

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

For Appointment DIAL 5618
Estelle Noller Beauty Salon

Beauty Culture in all its branches. Expert Permanent Waving.
407 Hibiscus St., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

Morgan Stationery Co.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037 600 So. Dixie

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"We Top 'Em All"
CHAS. N. WALKER ROOFING CO.
We have the right roof for any building.
Distributors
Coal Stokers
Zonolite Insulation
141 Houston N. E. Wa 5747

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG ATLANTA

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. W. FARMER
RUBBER BELTING
FEDERAL TIRES
GARDEN HOSE
Phone 861 468 Broadway

M. C. PITTMAN ROOFING CO.
Bird's Composition Shingles and Built-Up Roofs
Full Line of Composition Roofing Paints and Varnishes
559 Mulberry Street Phone 1783

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

We Enjoy Serving
General Insurance
EDWARD B. HARROLD COMPANY

Pandora
Delicatessen—Bake Shop
Home Owned and Operated
Phone 9517 205 Cotton Ave.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Macon Shoe Co
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheims for Ladies and Men

Paint Your Old Furniture or Extra Room with
Nu-Enamel
Nu-Enamel leaves no brush marks.
WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE COMPANY

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

AUTO SENSE is as Essential to Safe Driving as is HORSE SENSE. WATCH THE OTHER FELLOW. He May Not Have Either.
JOHN E. SCHLEY
General Insurance
Asheville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

BILTMORE DAIRY FARM
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Sanitary LAUNDRY INC.
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

FRISIER-SALON
für Damen und Herren
Jack SPEIGNER
Wein 1., Kärntnerstr. 3.
Eingang Singerstr. 2 — Hairdresser

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Delicious open Sandwiches Danish specialty for lunch or party.
København Smørrebrød
Central 7075
Fri Notering

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 — Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 — TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

FRANCE

FRENCH PROVINCES

Etretat—Normandy
LES GOLF HOTELS
Modern Comfort
Close to Beach and the Golf Course—Excellent Cuisine
The Automobile Club of America

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12
ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Millinery Shop
ALWAYS THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Kungsgat. 35, 4 tr. Tel. 215560
Lift with operator

SWITZERLAND

BADEN

Karl Hoffmann's Erben
Elektrische Beleuchtungskörper und Apparate, moderne Lampenschirme
Mellingerstrasse 4. Tel. 22.445 (LAMPO)

SWITZERLAND

BADEN (Continued)

TOURISTEN — PROVIANT
Delikatessen - Kolonialwaren beziehen Sie preiswert bei
J. SENN
Mellingerstrasse 4. Tel. 22.344
(Groceries)

Zum Jupiter, Badstrasse 22, Tel. 23.440
Meier-Suter
SPEZIALGESCHÄFT
für feine Stahlwaren und versilberte Bestecke
Schleiferei — Reparaturen
(Fine Steelware)

BASEL

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

BERNE

Restful sleep in the centre of the city! Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50. Light, heating and service included. Excellent Menus from Fr. 1.30 upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse Berne

We specialize in Men's Wear
Shirts, Ties, Underwear, Pullovers, Raincoats, etc.
Finest Qualities at Reasonable Prices
Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

Wollenhof
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 (im Warenhaus) BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE — STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN — STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN — WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

Tobler SEEDS BERNE
RELIABLE GRAIN

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne — Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Household and Kitchen Articles
"Le Rêve" Stoves for gas, electricity and wood. PRIMAGAS cooking installations.
MEYER & CO.
Bollwerk 21, Bern. — Tel. 24.173

E. Mischler
LADIES' FASHIONS
Gurtengasse 3. — Tel. 35.866

COAL — GASOIL — BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 — Tel. 27.181

BETT. u. POLSTERMÖBEL
Beds and Upholstered Furniture
G. HÄNNI
Archivstr. 8 — Tel. 36.132

BIEL

GYGAX
FLOWER SHOPS
2, Kanalgasse — Tel. 47.32
14, Bahnhofstrasse, im Hotel Elite, Tel. 54.77
110, Stampfiistrasse: Gärtnerei, Tel. 48.82
Member of Fleurop

Stets frische Früchte und Gemüse
Grosse Auswahl in Conserven
Zu billigen Tagespreisen
H. STIRNEMANN, vorm. Beck & Co.
28 Kanalgasse — Tel. 47.36
GREENGROCER

M. RUETZ
43 Centralstrasse
Taschentücher—Garne
HANDKERCHIEFS

Lanz & Schmid
ENTREPRISES ELECTRIQUES
Tel. 31.27 — Rue Centrale
(Electricians)

HERMANN GERSTER
unterhaltet und umändert Gärten an allen Orten
Tel. 24.16 — 10 Salzhausstrasse
GARDEN-PLANNING

GUTE SCHUHE
SCHÖNE SCHUHE
DANN
SCHMID A. G.
28 Nidaugasse — SHOES

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 22.440
9:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cordonnerie CHARLES HANS
Shoes Repaired and Altered
7 Rue de Montchoisy — Tel. 45.693

EPICERIE
Fruits et Légumes
LOUIS PETIT
7 Avenue Weber — Tel. 32.836
(On porte à domicile)
(Grocer and Greengrocer)

GEORG et Cie — Corraterie 5
LIBRAIRIE GENERALE ET SCIENTIFIQUE
(Book Store)

TAPISSIER—DECORATEUR
(Upholsterer—Decorator)
O. PITTAUER
Meubles Literie Rideaux
4, Rue Listerd. — Tel. 32.325

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bath Rooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. PINAZ—TRACHSEL
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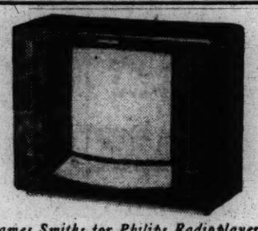

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Daily Features Page

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Babylon—*Bab'-ih-lon* (*a* short, *i* and *o* clipped-short); not *Ba'-ba-lun.*

Berodach-baladan — *Be-ro-dak-bal'-a-dan* (*e* as in debate, *o* as in obey, first, second, and fourth *a*'s short, third as in sofa; secondary stress on second syllable).

Counterpoise — *Koun'-ter-pois* (secondary stress on third syllable). A counterpoise (Latin *contra,* "against," and *pensare,* "to weigh") is perhaps best described as a counterweight; that is, a weight acting against another—as a weight placed in one scale pan to balance something in the other.

Fain—*Fane.*
This word, now usually restricted to adverbial use, and almost always with "would," means "gladly" or "preferably." The Anglo-Saxon ancestor was *fægen,* "glad."

Germinate — *Jur'-mih-nate* (*u* as in urn, *i* clipped-short, *a* long).
As the Latin *germen,* "sprout, shoot, bud," suggests, "germinate" means "to begin to grow or develop"—said especially of a spore or seed.

Hurricane—Not *huh'-ruh-kn*; not *hoor'-a-ken*; sound it *hur'-ih-kane* (*u* as in urn).

Impertinent — *Im-pur'-tih-nent* (first *i* short, *u* as in urn, second *i* and the *e* clipped-short).
Although this word has leaped its boundaries and is commonly employed in the sense of "saucy, insolent," we might well remember that "impertinent" is really the antonym of "pertinent" (Latin *pertinere,* "to belong"—*per,* "thoroughly," and *tenere,* "to hold, cling to"). Therefore, in constructions such as "impertinent knowledge," we might read "impertinent" as "irrelevant, unfit, incongruous, inapplicable."

Indissoluble — Websterian diehards can pronounce it *in-dis'-o-lū-bl,* and risk fumbling the pronunciation and giving some folks a sense that the word is related to "dissolute." But we like old-fashioned, unmistakable *in-dih-sol'-u-bl* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Israel — Some overly cautious readers are inclined to sound this name as if it were virtually three words, *Iz ray el.* It is better to slight the quick-long *a* than to give it undeserved prominence.

Panoply—*Pan'-o-plih.*
Here we have the English form of the Greek *panoplia,* "the full armor of the heavy-armed soldier" (*pan,* "all," and *hopl-a,* "arms"). We like Webster's definition: "Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping."

Paramount—Note that it is an *ou* sound, not short *o.*

Propagate—This word, like "propaganda," is sounded with short *o, prop'-a-gate* (first *a* as in sofa, second long).
Many plants are increased or multiplied by the layer method—that is, a branch or shoot is pegged down and covered with earth, and a new foundation plant takes root. This method was understood by the early Romans, who applied the verb *propagare,* "to peg down, propagate by layers," to the process. Of course, the literal sense gradually acquired a figurative application; so we use "propagate" in the sense of "to cause to spread or extend; to disseminate."

Salutary—*Sal'-u-ter-ih* (*a, e,* and *i* short, *u* as in unite; secondary stress on third syllable).
This word comes to us from the Latin *salus,* "health," closely related to *saluus,* "sound, in good health," from which we derive "safe." That which may be described as "salutary" promotes health, or is conducive to a beneficial outcome.

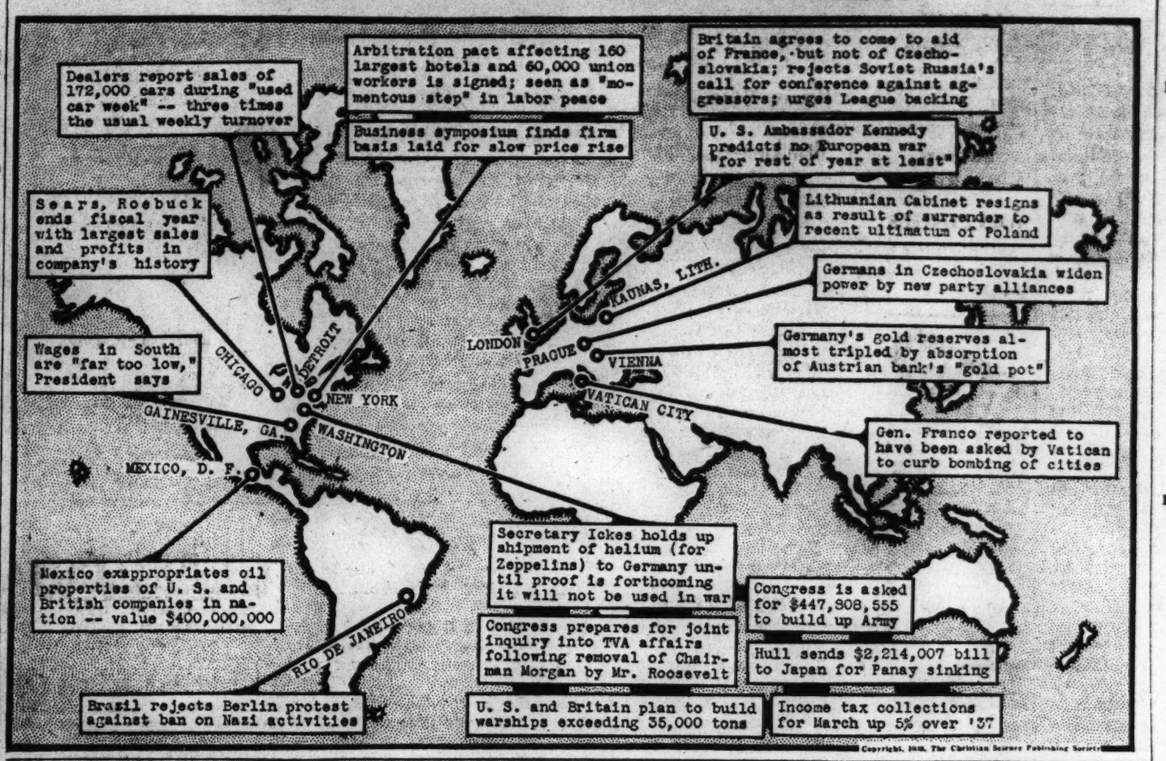
Spontaneity — *Spon-ta-ne'-ih-tih* (*o* short, *a* as in sofa, *e* long, first *i* clipped-short, second short; secondary stress on first syllable).
This word, like "spontaneous," is derived from the Latin *sponte,* "of one's own accord." A spontaneous act proceeds without predetermination or external compulsion; and "spontaneity" may be defined as the act or state of being spontaneous—self-activity.

Succoured (II Cor. 6:2)—*Suk'-erd* (*u* short, *e* as in maker).
The word here renders the Greek *boetheo,* "aid; relieve."

Suppositious — *Suh-poz-ih-tish'-us* (secondary stress on second syllable).

Tribulation — *Trib-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).
The Roman husbandman used to drag a *tribulum* (a heavy sledge studded with jagged teeth) over his threshing floor, separating the chaff from the wheat. An early Christian writer saw the significant lesson, and began using *tribulatio* to indicate the threshing process by which the chaff of materiality is removed from mankind, leaving only the clean grain of character.
Tribulation, although it may seem severe, is really a purifying process, and therefore an occasion for rejoicing.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dealers report sales of 172,000 cars during "used car week" -- three times the usual weekly turnover
Arbitration pact affecting 160 largest hotels and 60,000 union workers is signed; seen as "momentous step" in labor peace
Britain agrees to come to aid of France, but not of Czechoslovakia; rejects Soviet Russia's call for conference against aggressors; urges League backing
Business symposium finds firm basis laid for slow price rise
U. S. Ambassador Kennedy predicts no European war "for rest of year at least"
Sears, Roebuck ends fiscal year with largest sales and profits in company's history
Lithuanian Cabinet resigns as result of surrender to recent ultimatum of Poland
KAUNAS, LITH.
Germans in Czechoslovakia widen power by new party alliances
LONDON
PRAGUE
VIENNA
Germany's gold reserves almost tripled by absorption of Austrian bank's "gold pot"
Wages in South are "far too low," President says
CHICAGO
DETROIT
NEW YORK
VATICAN CITY
Gen. Franco reported to have been asked by Vatican to curb bombing of cities
GAINESVILLE, GA.
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, D. F.
Secretary Ickes holds up shipment of helium (for Zeppelins) to Germany until proof is forthcoming it will not be used in war
Mexico exappropriates oil properties of U. S. and British companies in nation -- value $400,000,000
Congress is asked for $447,808,555 to build up Army
Congress prepares for joint inquiry into TVA affairs following removal of Chairman Morgan by Mr. Roosevelt
Hull sends $2,214,007 bill to Japan for Panay sinking
RIO DE JANEIRO
Brazil rejects Berlin protest against ban on Nazi activities
U. S. and Britain plan to build warships exceeding 35,000 tons
Income tax collections for March up 5% over '37
Copyright, 1938, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Monitor Movie Guide

Bluebeard's Eighth Wife (Paramount)—French bedroom farce which finds Ernst Lubitsch, Gary Cooper, Claudette Colbert, the script and musical accompaniment in high fettle. Six times divorced and once widowed, wealthy American banker Cooper selects a beautiful but intransigent French lady for his eighth try. She determines to domesticate her new husband and proves more than a match, driving him finally to a sanatorium, a sadder and wiser Bluebeard. A lighter-than-air craft which occasionally rides the rough winds of slapstick but glides more often along the currents of good dialogue and situation. Amusing, though in questionable taste at times. Edward Everett Horton, David Niven, Elizabeth Patterson, Herman Bing, Warren Hymer, Rolfe Sedan.—Adults.

Daredevil Drivers (Warners)—Race track driver tangles with the lady boss of a bus line, enters the employ of her rivals, but later switches back when he discovers that she is being victimized by crooks. Speed is the principal thing, so it is not strange that plausibility and ethics suffer complete neglect. Tepid entertainment, despite race track sequences and rescue of a runaway bus. Beverly Roberts, Dick Purcell, Gloria Blondell, Charles Foy.—Adults and young people.

The First Hundred Years (MGM)—Even with the credits listing it as "based on an original story by Norman Krasna," most moviegoers will recognize the old one about the careerist wife who refuses to live on her husband's modest salary even when he gets a $15,000-a-year post. Divorce yawns, but is finally averted by the husband's discovery that he is to be a father. The film is a minor complication made acceptable by engaging players and well-clipped direction. Robert Montgomery, Virginia Bruce, Warren William, Binnie Barnes, Alan Dinehart, E. E. Clive.—Adults and mature young people.

Little Miss Roughneck (Columbia)—Little Miss Edith Fellows in a fable about a spoiled movie child who runs away, as a publicity stunt, and nearly gets an innocent man lynched for her kidnaping before the juicy contract is signed and her career launched. Though probably unintentional, it is an indictment of the whole business of children in the films. As entertainment it is dull. Leo Carrillo, Jacqueline Wells, Scott Colton, Margaret Irving.—Adults and young people.

Mr. Moto's Gamble (20th-Fox)—Keye Luke (Charlie Chan's son) is in San Francisco supposed to be studying art but instead, he attends Mr. Moto's (Peter Lorre) criminology course. After class one night, they go to a prize fight with Harold Huber, head of the homicide squad. Of course, one of the fighters is murdered and we have ringside seats for a first-rate Moto yarn, implausible, fast-moving and humorous. Dick Baldwin, Lynn Bari, Maxi Rosenbloom.—Adults and young people.

Song of Ceylon (Grierson)—An excellent documentary film which shows religious ceremonies, native life and industrial progress in Ceylon. The photography is unusually fine and the music and accompanying commentary are outstanding. There is a novel use of voices to dramatize the island's industry and what it means to the world at large.—Family.

(This Guide is Printed Saturdays)

Sunbonnet Sue

Quotation for Today

ONE of the greatest lessons of life is to learn not to do what one likes, but to like what one does.—BLACK.

In Lighter Vein

For Golfers Only!
The One: How's the golf going, old man?
The Other: Topping, old chap. Absolutely topping!—Kentish Mercury.

Hint?
Voyager: "Doesn't this ship tip a great deal?"
Steward: "No sir, not that I've noticed. She leaves that to the passengers, sir."—Safe Driver.

Too Willing
"That singer has his voice well under control."
"I cannot agree—every time anybody asks him he sings."—Tit-Bits.

Paid Up
When P. T. Barnum, a young man, poor and in debt, left Danbury, Conn., he said to Judge Whittlesey: "I will pay that bill when I get rich."
The judge drew down his judicial features and disdainfully replied: "That will be when a sieve holds water."
In a few years the visionary young man was in a condition to pen the following brief letter to the judge: "I have fixed that sieve."—Wall Street Journal.

Moonlight and Roses
They stood at the garden gate, the scent of lilacs filling the warm spring air. "Sally," he whispered, hoarsely, "we've been going together two years—"
"Yes, Geoffrey," she breathed.
"And we've grown close to one another—gotten to trust one another, haven't we?"
"Of course, Geoffrey—" she trilled.
"Well," he gulped. "Well—will you—will you—will you lend me carfare home? I'm busted."—Montana Standard.

Pin Money
"Do you like my new hat? I earned it myself."
"How was that?"
"I cut down on my husband's lunch money."

Advertising Verse
He who whispers down a well
About the goods he has to sell
Will never make as many dollars
As he who climbs a tree and hollers.
—Glasgow Evening Citizen

Jest a Minute

"My! but you're looking elegant today, Mirandy!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

(Hyden, Ky., Thousandsticks)
Hyden, Ky.

What would you do if you were in need and jobless, and found a valuable watch on the street?

A group of former Camp Pinnacle girls, students at the Moody Bible Institute, planned to go to dinner together. As they left the lobby of the Women's Building, one of the group looked at her watch—5 o'clock.

Upon arrival at the tearoom the girl discovered to her surprise and grief that her watch was gone. It was a valuable watch—a gift—so the student immediately retraced her steps to look for it. The girls prayed about it.

The next day an advertisement was put in one of the newspapers in hope that some honest person had found the watch and would return it. More prayer was offered concerning the matter; and that evening a woman called saying that she had found a watch and felt certain it was the one described in the paper. She was asked to come to the institute, and after returning the lost watch, she told her story. She was a member of the Moody Church, but was jobless and had tried for some time to find work. When she found the watch, a man behind her, seeing her pick it up, offered her $5 if she would give it to him, but she refused, hoping she would find the owner.

The woman not only received a material reward from the grateful girl, but the superintendent of women also secured a position for her.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Commentator*

By LE PELLEY

WOW !!
IS IT RAINING BENJAMIN?
IS IT RAINING?! MOM, THE WHOLE PACIFIC OCEAN IS IN THE SKY... AND IT'S COMING DOWN A MILE A MINUTE —— WHY EACH DROP WOULD FILL A BARREL
TWENTY MINUTES FROM NOW I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF THEY COULD ANCHOR THE AMERICAN NAVY ON MAIN STREET —— TO SAY NOTHING OF THE QUEEN MARY IN OUR BACK YARD !!
BENJAMIN! I MERELY ASKED YOU IF IT WERE RAINING !!
RAINING? YES MA'AM IT'S RAINING...

The Adventures of Waddles—*New Spring Hat!*

By THE HAGERS

I MET MISS LILLY ON THE SQUARE, AND THOUGHT THAT SHE LOOKED VERY FAIR.
"A LOVELY DAY!" I STOPPED TO QUACK. "A LOVELY DAY!" SHE ANSWERED BACK.
THEN, "WADDLES, I'M SURPRISED AT YOU," SHE POUTED. "I HAVE SOMETHING NEW."
"OH, LILLY, I'VE JUST NOTICED THAT YOU HAVE," I QUACKED, "A NEW SPRING HAT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Man's Humanity to Man

THAT there are moral responsibilities to the world community which Americans will not shirk becomes plain as Secretary Hull's plan for care of political refugees receives favorable comment in several capitals. Among 4,000,000 people without a country today are men, women and children of "every race and every social class . . . monarchists in republics and republicans in monarchies . . . nonconformists of every race and every social, religious and political viewpoint," as Dorothy Thompson observes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs.

So, in adding Russia, China and Spain to the scope of Mr. Hull's proposal, President Roosevelt did not broaden it too much. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt might well go a step farther than newspaper quotations indicate he did, and include the republican minorities which have now come under General Franco's rule of force, as well as the minorities under the Loyalist Government at Barcelona, for which the President expressed concern. Of course, immigration quotas impose limits on the United States's contribution to refugee aid. But present American quotas do offer ingress which has not been fully used, according to recent figures. Provision of funds for transportation of refugees can help materially. And in any case the setting in motion of a great international effort to increase the help given to refugees is in itself a considerable contribution.

Regard for minority rights and the inviolability of individual dignity is one of the cornerstones of democratic society, as was eloquently recognized by John Stuart Mill in that famous essay, "On Liberty," in which he set forth the "nature and limits of the power which can be legitimately exercised by society over the individual." As completely, therefore, as it harmonizes with the best in American tradition, it also makes demands on Americans that can be met only by recognition of America's position as part of the international neighborhood.

The response of the United States to the refugee problem shows that when the humaneness and justice of a case is clear, Americans are ready to aid in its proper solution.

One-Man Sanctions

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior, seems to be applying a kind of single-handed embargo on the export of helium gas from the United States to Germany. All the other branches of government concerned have at length been convinced of the justice and safety of permitting such shipments in limited amount, but Mr. Ickes announces his refusal as yet to sign a contract with the American Zeppelin Transport, Inc., because he says he has found no formula to guarantee adequately against military use of the gas.

The fact is that the very limited amounts of the gas that are to be shipped constitute the most adequate guarantee. The German company wishes to buy about 17,000,000 cubic feet of the non-inflammable gas to use instead of inflammable hydrogen in the new transatlantic dirigible, LZ130, under construction at Friedrichshafen. Due to the "valving off" necessary in landing, one of these ships loses and must replace practically its full capacity of helium in less than a year's flying. This need for constant replenishment indicates that once supplies were cut off by the outbreak of a war, a Zeppelin could not long operate with helium, much less a fleet of them.

Two very effective sets of restrictions exist as to the amounts of helium to be exported from the United States to Germany. One of these consists of the quantitative limitations embodied in the act of Congress passed after close scrutiny and debate on the appeal of Hugo Eckener after the burning of the Hindenburg. The other consists of the physical difficulties of transporting across the Atlantic a volume of helium capable of extensive military use.

The trans-oceanic operation of lighter-than-air passenger craft represents one of the most commendable of Germany's present-day activities. The use of a non-inflammable lifting gas has proved indispensable to that enterprise. Mr. Ickes is entitled to his own personal opinion of the policies of the German Government, but it should not block a fair and humane attitude toward a great development in the field of air transportation.

House vs. Senate on Spoils

THE House has administered a deserved and overdue rebuke to the Senate for its patronage raids. By 158 to 10 the House upheld a committee's rejection of the McKellar rider to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill.

The Senate is expected to make an attempt to salvage this rider, which would provide Senate confirmation of all jobs above $5,000 in thirty independent offices. Further to the credit of the House, it revoked its last year's agreement to permit Senate control of high-salaried appointees in the Social Security administration.

In part, the House was motivated by aversion to Senate monopoly of the plum dish and in part by concern for the merit sytem. The effect of its position, however, is to strengthen the reform movement finally under way to redress the Administration's record on civil service reform.

China on the Move

BEHIND some of the news dispatches from China one can see the outlines of important changes in the economic geography of the country, some of which may be temporary, while others are likely to prove permanent. Shanghai's pre-eminince as an industrial and commercial center has been destroyed for years, if not forever. There has been a notable westward shift in China's center of gravity. There is an effort, the success of which cannot be gauged as yet, to develop new overland routes of communication to replace the sea routes which have been or may be cut off by the Japanese naval blockade and military action.

Shanghai owes its position as China's outstanding industrial and commercial center mainly to two considerations: its location at the mouth of the great Yangtze River, main artery of communication for a territory inhabited by 150,000,000 people, and the large-scale development of industry in an area which was considered safe from the exactions of provincial warlords. Shanghai industry has been a conspicuous casualty of the undeclared Sino-Japanese War. The devastation in such areas of the Chinese part of Shanghai as Chapei has been terrific; and a good deal of the remains of Shanghai's factories, in the shape of machinery and scrap metal, has been gathered up and shipped to Japan.

Shanghai's geographical location, so admirable from a commercial standpoint, of course remains. But it is of little advantage at a time when the Yangtze Valley is cut by a hostile front, while military operations have almost completely stopped commercial shipping on the lower reaches of the river. Shanghai without its hinterland in the interior of China is little more than a head without a body.

Meanwhile the significance of other routes of communication, more distant from the Japanese zone of occupation, is increasing. China's trade with the outside world, while it has naturally diminished, has still held up better than might have been anticipated, in view of the passing of all its main ports, except Canton, under Japanese control. The newly completed Canton-Hankow Railway has been working at maximum capacity and has not been put out of action for any long period of time, in spite of repeated Japanese bombings.

A new highway between Hong Kong and Canton has just been completed at record speed and other highways up to the borders of French Indo-China and Burma and to Russia across Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, are under construction. It is still premature to predict how practicable these new means of contact with the outside world will prove in the event of a prolonged struggle, lasting over a number of years.

But there can be little doubt that, provided Chinese resistance does not collapse altogether, there will be an interesting shift of Chinese political, economic and educational centers to the west and the south. If there is no Japanese drive against Canton, Hong Kong may take over much of the now stagnant trade of Shanghai. The movement of large numbers of students into the formerly backward and undeveloped western provinces of China, which seem to lie outside the possible range of Japanese occupation, will certainly have a quickening and civilizing effect. This will not be the first time in China's long history that foreign invasion has brought about important political and economic shifts over the expanse of the country's vast territory.

"Recessional"

EARL BALDWIN of Bewdley's recent presentation to the British Museum of the manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" has resulted in letting the world know for the first time how near it came to losing that distinguished poem. For the manuscript was given to Lord Baldwin by Miss Elizabeth Gaskell Norton, who got it from her sister, who got it out of a waste paper basket.

This latter incident happened in July, 1897, at the time of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Miss Sara Norton, daughter of the American scholar, Charles Eliot Norton, was staying with the Kiplings at Rottingdean, in Sussex, when she noticed Kipling discard as useless a piece of paper covered with verses. She retrieved these verses, and persuaded him to publish them. Thus the world obtained perhaps the most famous poem that Kipling ever wrote.

"Recessional" is not by any means the only masterpiece that ran a high chance of never seeing the light of publication. Sir Walter Scott stuffed away in a drawer the opening pages of the manuscript of what later became "Waverley." Not till ten years had passed did he come across the abandoned leaves while rummaging one day with no thought of writing in his head. He read the forgotten pages, saw some merit in them, and started on one of the greatest prose-writing careers in British history.

But in a certain respect the adventure of "Recessional" is unique. For the character of Scott had already been fully revealed in his poems, long before "Waverley" was published; but "Recessional" is a poem unlike anything else that Kipling wrote, showing a side of his mature outlook, a humility and generosity, that furnish an invaluable complement to his customary Imperialism.

Triple Thinkers

Book News of the Day

AS A CRITIC Edmund Wilson occupies a position midway between the critics of the Humanistic School and the impressionistic critics who judge literature less by standards, more by their instinctive responses to it. This means that he is no slave to the systematic rigidities and aridities of the late Babbitt and More. Neither does he exalt his prejudices into laws and birch writers when they fail to indulge them. In THE TRIPLE THINKERS (New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.75), whose title is taken from a letter from Flaubert to Louise Colet ("What is the artist if he is not a triple thinker?"), he has collected ten literary essays.

* * *

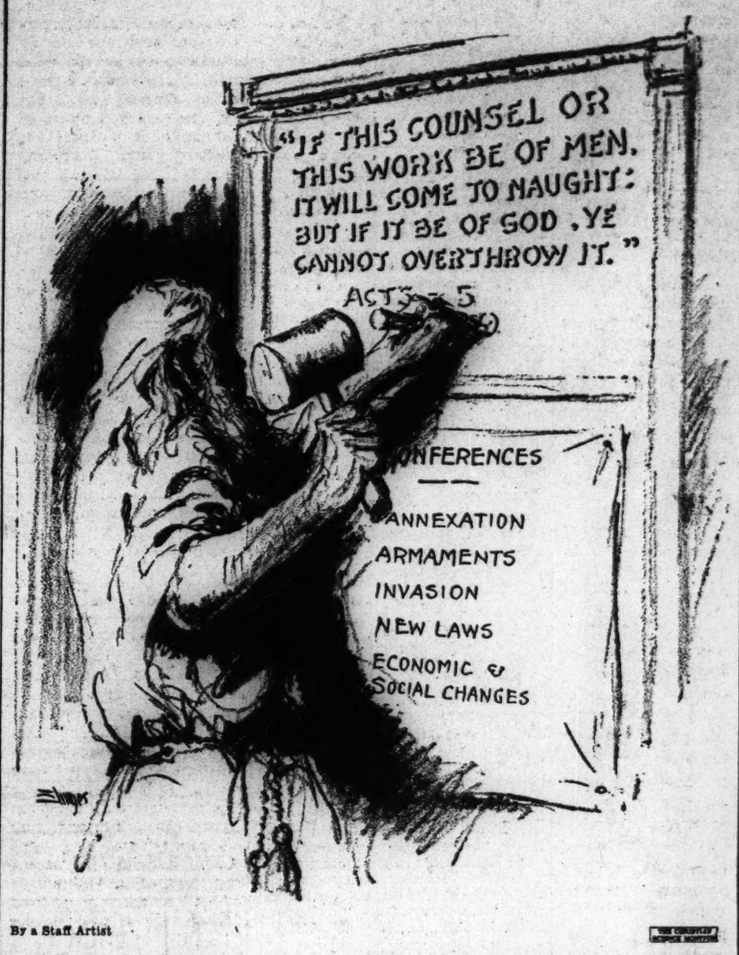
Mr. Wilson gives the place of pride to an essay on Paul Elmer More. This essay both creates and criticizes Mr. More. It brings to the bar of life the plump little man who "always knew precisely what he thought and was always ready to face anybody down." It also reveals the dogmatism, the lack of spring and resilience in critical sinew, which lies behind the Shelburne Essays. It portrays, too, Dean Gauss, Frank Jewett Mather, Princeton University itself, and Mr. More's sister —who came into the room of the discussion fretted from the difficult decisions which attend the occupation of cleaning bureau drawers. Is there behind her presence the impish suggestion that she in her bureau drawers and her brother in his Mithraism are fellow putterers? Be that as it may, the essay beautifully combines criticism with delineation of character and the evocation of place. It makes criticism dramatic.

The second essay, "Is Verse a Dying Technic?" is less in the familiar, more in the learned, essay tradition. It quotes and quotes and quotes—Aristotle and Horace down to Eliot and Valéry. But if Mr. Wilson brings up all the old big guns, he shoots straight and hits the mark. He demonstrates that contemporary verse has become almost entirely lyrical, and that the modern successors of such poets as Homer and Virgil and Dante are not the poets, but prose writers like Flaubert, Dostoevsky, Joyce.

* * *

Mr. Wilson's essay on Pushkin makes us want to read or reread him, and that is the one sure test of the vitality of a critical essay. A shrewd critical thrust puts Housman with Gray and Pater, among the undeveloped. The essay on the ambiguity of Henry James is keen and convincing. His essay on Shaw begins with a true Shavian stand-things-on-their-head note: Wilson claims that Shaw will be remembered more for his art than his ideas. His three planes for Shaw's thinking—common-sense sphere of everyday life, socialism, and poet-philosopher's ether—make you think that at last someone is going to explain that very tricky writer, but somehow the explanation gets swamped in summaries of Shaw's plays. Summary and quotation, however, yield a superb portrait of the personality of John Jay Chapman.

H. R.



By a Staff Artist

Opera House—Main Street

MANY pleasant tales have been told of life in the small towns of the Midwest, before talking pictures and radios had ended their isolation. There was in those days the same need for a community center in every town as there is today. Thus it came about that each dusty Main Street was, sooner or later, dominated by a big square box building, with the words OPERA HOUSE in large block letters over its front entrance.

Our opera house dwarfed the humble stores on either side with its two-storied height. Its walls of brick—instead of the more usual weathered clapboards—added to its prestige, even though the bricks were so soft that they bore the initials of nearly every boy in town.

* * *

Of course, the opera house was the only sizable auditorium in town. It was used for church fairs and political rallies. School entertainments filled the big room two or three times each winter. And, at the close of the school year, its plain white walls echoed the applause of townsfolk as the graduating class received beribboned diplomas.

Powdered wax sprinkled on the floor transformed the auditorium into an ideal ballroom. The chairs were marshaled in rows along the walls, or stacked in a corner. If this adaptable floor seemed slippery for more sedate purposes, the circumstance was accepted with good nature.

Our opera house could accommodate any traveling theatrical troupe which was likely to stop in the town. It was equipped with a stage, a heavy curtain (which was rolled up and down on a ponderous wooden roller), and two dressing rooms.

We boys usually were waiting at the railroad station when a show troupe arrived, and watching the unloading of the big trunks, estimating the merit of the show by the bulk of its baggage. If a troupe carried its own scenery, the fact was soon known along Main Street.

* * *

Frequently we were hired to distribute handbills about the town, our wage being free admission to the show. Sometimes we would have to wait for our supply of handbills until the town drayman had brought the trunks from the depot and placed them back stage. On such occasions we roamed about the big hall, and gazed long at the great painted canvas curtain, dimly lighted by ten small kerosene lamps which served as footlights. The scene depicted on the curtain was of a city street, paved with cobblestones. But there was an indefinable quality in the painting, more compelling than the mere lack of animate figures. Our rather vague knowledge of the classics caused us to wonder whether we looked upon "The Last Days of Pompeii" or Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

The simple dramas and light comedies played there told of life as it was in the world beyond our prairie horizons. New songs were sung for us; new jokes were told us; new visions came to us.

The friendly atmosphere of the old building drew people into closer contact. Certainly the old opera house meant much to the builders of the West!

A. L. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

History as We Make It

By Frank L. Perrin

THE casual reader, and indeed the student of history, comes quite naturally to regard the record as one of past events and happenings, all more or less remote. We are inclined to lose sight of the fact, even in times like the present while history is being made day by day and hour by hour, that the record reflects human emotions, human aspirations, human successes and human failures, and nothing else. And as we study and appraise we discover little to make us proud or to assure us that we have learned to profit by the mistakes of the past, remote or recent.

There is the antiquated theory, often repeated, that "a burnt child fears the fire." There may be fear, and caution inspired by suffering, but there is lacking that persuasive deterrent which prevents renewed exposures to certain danger. We come at last to the disturbing realization that the lesson is never learned while continuing to solve life's problems by applying selfish human formulas.

* * *

A hundred, or a thousand years hence, it may be, students will read the story of events of these hectic and stirring weeks during which the destiny of millions of people is apparently being determined by the dictates of one man or one group of men. And there will remain, perhaps, the belief, even as we of today regard past events, that what has come to pass was predetermined and predestined. How vain and confusing the belief!

Would it not be more reasonable to admit the fact that the asserted or assumed power and authority of one man or a group of men to rule by force or fear is not divinely or even humanly bestowed, but that it is born and nurtured as a result of indifference, neglect and ignorance? The opportunity of the designing, the ambitious, the selfish and even the wicked comes only when the vision and the courage of the people fail.

The tenure or the security of the usurper, by whatever high-sounding title he is designated, are of little or no real consequence. Since the dawn of civilization they have risen only to fall, writing their names on the pages of a sordid and shameless record. They build for a season, and in turn destroy, or see destroyed, that which they sought to make permanent. But meantime those upon whom arbitrary authority is imposed suffer and bemoan what they hopelessly and ignorantly regard as hardships decreed by fate. These are the victims of their own ignorance or folly. And it is just here that we may all pause to view and read, intimately and introspectively, the signs of the times. We of today, in whatever land we live, are writing for ourselves the history which will be read by generations unborn. Likewise we are shaping, or failing by our neglect to shape and perpetuate the conditions under which our children and children's children will exist.

* * *

There is no need to point out or emphasize the trend. The graphs are too plain and too convincing to require explanation or illumination.

Recently there came to me a privately printed book written by a woman who was our neighbor in a little city in the Middle West. She was a gentle woman, and at the time the book was written was nearing her hundredth anniversary. Its pages recorded the progress and growth of the city and its environs since the days of the covered wagon and the river steamboats. It was a story of progress, of the generous acts of neighbors, of the welcome extended to strangers, of the sharing of new opportunities, of unselfish service rendered.

As one reads the realization comes that such impulses are not born of necessity. One finds no justification for the selfish disclaimer which suggests itself when one fails, or is selfish or neglectful. It is because there was a willingness to share, the courage to protect and defend, and a desire to progress as neighborhoods, as states, and collectively as a nation, that the measure of happiness and prosperity we have enjoyed has been realized.

Today and tomorrow, and through the years before us we will add, line upon line, to the record already written. Future generations will say of us that we had the opportunity to write well. It should not be said of us that we wrote badly or unwisely.

The Wide Horizon

Which Rule Britannia?

FROM A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THE London Observer is a weekly journal in the form of a Sunday newspaper which, in its time, has wielded great influence. Its editor, Mr. J. L. Garvin, one of the most brilliant and forceful of British publicists, has lately thundered in favor of Fascism and National Socialism, ridiculed Ethiopia and the Spanish Government, and encouraged Adolf Hitler to annex Austria and smash Czechoslovakia.

Unlike most of my friends and acquaintances I still read what Mr. Garvin writes. He makes me think, though I feel that he has "gone all wrong." The other day he challenged British supporters of the League of Nations ideal to say whether they would be ready to go to war "for Austria and Czechoslovakia." Yes or No? he went on. "To these test questions the answer of the British people is 'No,' and if the Opposition stand for the contrary they will be crushed at the polls. 'Because we are not geese,' as Palmerston said."

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Palmerston sometimes cackled like a goose—as when he promptly approved of Louis Napoleon's betrayal of the French Republic in December, 1851—and was dismissed from office. And Mr. Garvin seems to me not much wiser when he puts the question whether the British people would be ready to go to war "for Austria and Czechoslovakia." This is not the true question. At one or two removes the true question may be whether the British people would or would not fight for the freedom of Europe, including their own.

On the morrow of Mr. Garvin's challenge Herr Hitler told Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, that Germany will listen to no talk from England unless it conveys an offer of colonies, and that the muzzling of the British press is a condition of Anglo-German friendship. I hear that neither Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, nor the new Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, was particularly edified by the ambassadorial report upon this beginning of the Anglo-German "conversations."

One result has been a noticeable stiffening in the tone of British ministerial utterances and of ministerial organs. The Prime Minister took occasion to tell the House of Commons that "for the preservation of democracy, which means the preservation of our liberty, I would fight myself, and I believe that the people of this country would fight."

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Now it is quite true that if our people were asked whether they are ready to "fight for Czechoslovakia," they would, as Mr. Garvin puts it, say "No." If they were asked whether they think British freedom would be safe if Hitlerite Germany should smash Czechoslovakia and dominate Yugoslavia, Hungary and Rumania, so that German rule would extend throughout Europe from Hamburg to the Black Sea, they would also say "No." If they were asked further whether they think British policy would support the freedom and independence of the countries which lie between National Socialist Germany and the Black Sea, they would answer "Yes." As they are not geese they know that while freedom begins at home it may need to be defended elsewhere than at home.

Since Mr. Anthony Eden and Lord Cranborne resigned or were driven from the British Foreign Office they and their ideas have grown more influential than they were before. "Eden out" is stronger than "Eden in." When in office he seems to have told his colleagues that if they went blindly in certain directions they would run their noses against a brick wall. They have done so; and the evidence of their noses is beginning to convince them that in certain directions there is a brick wall. This method of ascertainment is what sturdy Englishmen call "the rule of thumb." I am inclined to call it "the rule of nose."

Netherlands India's Open-Door Policy

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The question is sometimes asked, why the Netherlands maintain an open-door policy in Netherlands India, allowing foreign capital, shipping, and goods to enter Netherlands India on an equal footing with Netherlands goods, capital, and ships.

It may be said in reply that ever since 1874 the Netherlands and Netherlands India in matters of trade have been like two separate countries, without any mutual privileges resulting from their status of mother country and colony.

Netherlands wares entering Netherlands India have to pay just as much import duties as wares from other countries. By nature of its situation in the Pacific, forming a natural bridge between Asia and Australia, Netherlands India had to be an international trading ground and a territory where foreign capital might find profitable employment. In this way 65 per cent of rubber estates in Sumatra are foreign-owned, in Java 42 per cent. As regards investments in colonial produce estates (sugar, rubber, tobacco, tea, coffee, quinquina, palmoil, and fibers) in 1929, investments totaled 2,048,000,000 florins ($1,138,000,000), of which 1,533,000,000 florins were from the Netherlands, 277,000,000 florins were British capital, 53,000,000 florins American, 105,000,000 florins French-Belgian, 17,000,000 florins German, 2,000,000 florins Italian, and 20,500,000 florins Japanese. In mining and shipping foreign capital equally plays an important role. Nearly 60 per cent of shipping to Netherlands India is carried out by foreign ships.

Strange as it may sound, it would not be in the interest of Netherlands India itself, if imports from the Netherlands were privileged over foreign imports. One should not forget that the Netherlands in Europe have a population of 8,500,000, Netherlands India all in all has some 65,000,000 inhabitants. If the Netherlands were to cover all its needs of raw materials exclusively in Netherlands India, this would only dispose of 15 per cent of Netherlands India's production. So Netherlands India has to dispose of the remaining 85 per cent of its production, and the only way to get rid of it is to throw the door open for foreign goods. This explains why Netherlands' share in the imports of Netherlands India is only 13 per cent of the total. This is considerably lower than the percentage of imports of any other country into its own colonies. Even in mandatory countries, which by international agreement have the obligation of the open-door policy, the imports of the mother country are relatively larger than Netherlands imports into Netherlands India.

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